

FORECAST—Moderate to fresh northwest winds, partly cloudy and colder, probably a few scattered snow flurries; Sunday, fresh northerly winds, mostly fair, not much change in temperature. Sunshine yesterday, 1 hour, 48 minutes.

# Victoria Daily Times

TIDES  
Sun sets, 4:42; rises Sunday, 7:13.

VOL. 97 NO. 112

VICTORIA, B.C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1940—34 PAGES

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## 'Lest We Forget'



Remembrance Day, November 11—For those who gave their all in that other war.

Those who gave their lives in the 1914-18 war will be honored at the Cenotaph in Parliament Square Monday morning at 11.

Dead of the present war will also be remembered. The two minutes' silence will be observed and the beginning and closing of this period will be marked by the Royal Canadian Artillery.

"Flowers of the Forest," Scottish lament, will be played by Pipe-Major Donald Cameron, followed by the hymn "O Valiant Hearts."

Rev. George Biddle will offer a prayer, followed by the hymn "The Silent Tribute." A bugler of the Royal Canadian Air Force will sound the Last Post and the Reveille.

Following the service, navy, army and air force detachments will march past Major-General R. O. Alexander, who will take the salute outside the Empress Hotel.

From 10:45 to 11, the "King George V" tenor bell of Christ Church Cathedral will toll at intervals of 20 seconds. The Royal Canadian Navy band will be in attendance at the Cenotaph and the R.C.A. volunteer band will give music for unaccompanied units in the march past, while the 2nd Battalion, Canadian Scottish Regiment and R.C.A.F. bands will lead their units.

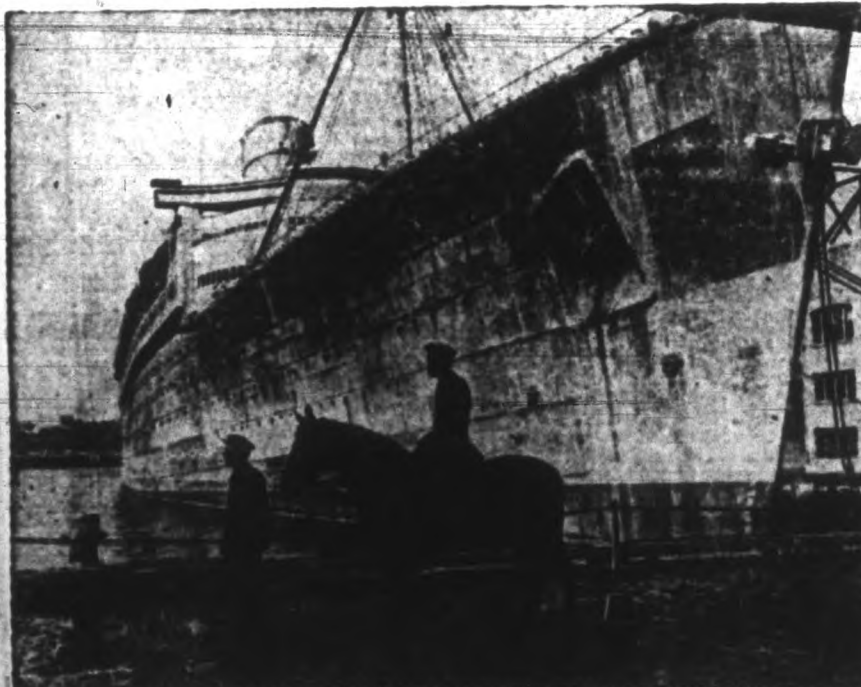
Men of the 16th Battalion, C.E.F., who gave their lives in the last war will be specially honored at a ceremony following

the Cenotaph service, at Pioneer Square, at 12:20 p.m. Col. H. M. Urquhart, commanding officer of the 16th Canadian Scottish Regiment, will place a wreath on the Cross of Remembrance.

The Esquimalt Community Club will sponsor a memorial service at Esquimalt Memorial Park at 1:45 Monday morning. The boys' band will play and naval and military officers will attend. The two minutes' silence will be observed.

The mayor and aldermen will attend the annual civic service in remembrance of war dead, to-morrow afternoon at 3 at Christ Church Cathedral. Rev. G. A. Reynolds, president of the Victoria Ministerial Association, will give the sermon.

## Greatest Liner Going to War



New York police guard Queen Elizabeth as she prepares to sail for war zone.

NEW YORK (AP)—Waterfront reports the 35,000-ton British liner Queen Elizabeth would sail Monday or Tuesday to serve as a troopship or strengthened today as the ship hummed with

activity and a diver went down to determine the amount of silt deposited on her bottom. Carpenters ripped out bulkheads to make room for bunks. Food supplies were taken

aboard and machinery was tested. The Queen Elizabeth, the world's largest liner, arrived last March after a wartime run across the Atlantic and since has been tied up at her Hudson River pier.

### Bleachers Collapse

DALLAS, Tex. (AP)—Many were injured, some believed seriously, when a temporary bleacher holding hundreds of fans witnessing the Texas Aggie-Southern Methodist football game collapsed during the game this afternoon.

### Jugoslav Troops Move

BELGRADE (AP)—Swift, direct measures to strengthen military defenses in southern Yugoslavia were taken by the government tonight. It was reported unofficially that troop concentrations were being increased on the frontiers.

## Empress of Japan Bombed?

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York office of Domei, Japanese news agency, received a message today reporting the 26,032-ton liner Empress of Japan, former flagship of the Pacific fleet of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company, had been bombed and disabled by German planes in the north Atlantic.

(There was no confirmation on this claim by British sources.)

### Claim Bomb Burst In Engine Room

The message came from a Domei correspondent aboard the Japanese liner Fushimi Maru and said the Japanese ship had intercepted an SOS from the Canadian vessel.

It said the attack was made this morning at latitude 53.54, longitude 14.14, about 300 miles west of Ireland, and that the Empress was disabled by a direct hit in her engine room.

The Empress of Japan, formerly plying between Vancouver, Victoria, Honolulu, Japan, China ports and Manila, was requisitioned by the British Admiralty early in the war. It is believed she has been a troop carrier.

### Near Where Britain Was Sent Down

The reported attack on the Empress of Japan was made in the same area where the 23,311-ton Empress of Britain, former flagship of Canadian Pacific's Atlantic fleet, was crippled by German bombers October 26, and later torpedoed by a German submarine October 28. Forty-five persons were missing in the Empress of Britain's destruction. The Empress of Britain was carrying military families.

The Royal Navy later sank the submarine that got the Empress of Britain.

The Fushimi Maru, carrying several hundred Japanese with

drawn from Britain and home-ward bound, left Galway, Erie, November 7 for Bermuda, the Panama Canal and Japan.

The Canadian Pacific liner, one of the world's most beautiful passenger ships, and known by sight to all residents of the Victoria district, was converted into a troopship at Hongkong last April.

In July she arrived at Manila with 1,640 British women and children who had fled Hongkong when the Far Eastern problem became serious.

Last June she was seen at Freetown, Africa, ferrying Australian troops.

### Possessor Of Pacific Records

Built in 1930 at Glasgow, the Empress of Japan set a trans-Pacific speed record of 8 days, 6 hours and 27 minutes, and a month later in the same year 1930, broke the Honolulu-Yokohama record. She set new records a few years later after her engines were broken in.

The liner, 644 feet long, was built at a cost of \$7,500,000 and had accommodations for 1,212 passengers.

### No Official Word Received in Ottawa

OTTAWA (CP)—Official Ottawa was entirely without information concerning the unconfirmed report issued by Domei, official Japanese news agency, in New York, that the Empress of Japan had been bombed.

A check of all derements which would be normally informed of such an occurrence brought from the highest officials denials of any knowledge of it.

The best-informed quarters heavily discounted the Japanese agency's story.

### Great Surrender Expected

## Greeks Trap 15,000 Italian Troops

ATHENS (AP)—An entire Italian division—perhaps 15,000 men—was reported in informed quarters today to have been trapped by Greece's defenders in the Pindus Mountains and its capitulation was said to be only a matter of hours.

The troops were identified as Mussolini's famed Centaur Division and it was said hundreds of the men, including the commanding general, had been taken prisoner.

The action was one of a series in which Greek sources said counter attacking mountain troops had thrown the Italian invasion machine into reverse all along the 100-mile front.

### Italians Dump Guns Into Ravine

The remainder of the division, said to be without food and other supplies, was scattered through out the mountains inside a circle formed by Greek troops. Heavy Italian guns and a large quantity of war materials were dumped into a ravine to prevent capture by the Greeks, one source said.

Military experts said the predicament of the division was due both to an Italian blunder and

brilliant Greek strategy. The Italians, trying to make a light and thrust at a strategic road running into Ioannina, went deep into the mountains. The Greeks cut the column and closed the gap in the line, isolating the invaders.

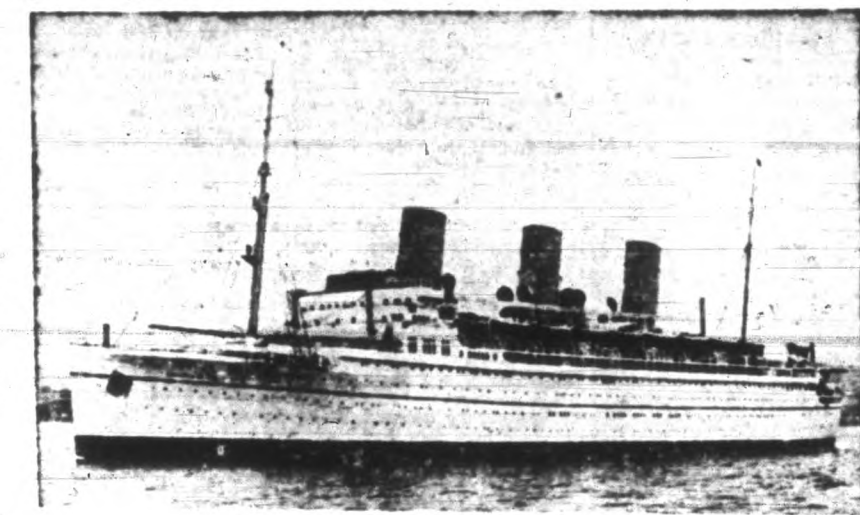
### Capture of Hills Strengthens Greeks

The high command reported the Greek gains were great on the central battle front, where part of the Italian line had been bent in the Greek front line was straightened out, and in the deepening wedge into Albania around encircled Koritza.

The Greeks were said to have captured more hills around the strategic Italian base at Koritza, possibly in preparation for a final onslaught against strong Fascist forces cut off in the fortified city.

Reports from Yugoslavia said the Greeks were encountering fierce resistance in Koritza sector but had made some gains in a drive at Seba Gora, mountain village to the northeast.

Toward the Ionian coast, where the artillery-supported Italian drive at Ioannina had forced the



C.P.R. Flagship on Pacific—Ss. Empress of Japan

## Some Convoy Ships Escape

LONDON (CP)—The Admiralty announced tonight "a number of ships" escaped from a German surface raider last Tuesday when it fell on a convoy in mid-Atlantic. A communique declared "the enemy's claim to have annihilated this convoy" is not true.

"Owing to the necessity for maintaining wireless silence, no other details are yet available," the communique said.

"The German high command claimed yesterday the whole convoy was destroyed by 'surface warships.' Messages reached New York from the British ships Pangitiki, 16,698 tons, and Cornish City, 4,952 tons, saying they

were being shelled by a pocket battleship of the Admiral Graf Spee class, armed with six 11 inch guns. Nothing further was heard from them. The convoy was bound from Canada to Britain."

BERLIN (AP)—The German high command's communique today said:

"Stuka groups of Field Marshal Kesselring again attacked shipping objectives and a convoy at sea in the region of the east coast of the British Isles and caused heavy damage to the enemy."

"Thereby, as already announced, six merchant ships of a total tonnage of 34,000 were sunk."

with the certainty that two more of a total tonnage of 7,000 were in all probability destroyed.

"One cruiser of 10,000 tons was so severely damaged by two bombs that its loss is suspected."

"Five merchant ships received heavy hits which were followed by fires and explosions. Another cruiser of 10,000 tons and four merchant ships were damaged."

"In the Atlantic, west of Ireland, German planes sank two merchant ships totaling 9,000 tons."

"At the mouth of the Thames, destroyers attacked harbor and transit shipping with cannon and machine guns. The mining of British harbors continued."

### Raiders in Pacific

NEW YORK (AP)—A British Broadcast, heard here by the National Broadcasting Company, reported the presence of "enemy

raiders" in the Pacific Ocean today.

"Proof that raiders have again been busy is given by information reaching us that a large steamer was recently sunk off the coast

of Australia," the radio said. "She carried no cargo, and it is known she was sunk by an enemy mine. Patrol vessels have since been active in mine sweeping operations."



The map indicates the extent of the Greek advance into Albania in the Koritza section. The battleline extends from there to the southwestward, reaching the coast of Greece across from Corfu. At its centre the Greeks made some of their most important gains.

## Final Bulletins

### Chamberlain Weaker

LONDON (CP)—It was learned tonight that within the past fortnight German bombs have fallen within the grounds of the 16th century house in Hampshire where former Prime Minister Chamberlain lies gravely ill.

A member of the household said tonight that "he is very low and death might come in a minute or a year."

### Nazi Ships Sunk

LONDON (CP)—The Admiralty tonight announced the submarine Sturgeon had destroyed two German supply ships while on patrol along the German-held invasion coast.

### 9 Seamen Missing

ST. JOHN'S Nfld. (CP)— Newfoundland authorities were advised by Roper and Co. of London late today that nine Newfoundland seamen were missing and presumed drowned in the torpedoing of the ship Nova First.

## Snow Blocks Big Bend, Calgary 10 Below Zero

Winter came to the west today, with snow across B.C. and along the Pacific coast.

Snow flurries were forecast for Victoria today on the wings of moderate to fresh northerly winds. A powdery fall during the night dusted the Sooke Hills and country north of the city.

Early morning drivers from Brentwood reported a half inch of snow at the foot of Mount Newton. At Royal Oak, patches of white were resting on the roofs when residents awakened and at Patricia Bay skiers started their chores on fields lightly covered with snow little deeper than a heavy ground frost.

Forecast from Gonzales Hill Observatory said: "Moderate to fresh northerly winds, partly cloudy, becoming colder with the probability of snow flurries."

The thermometer at Gonzales Hill read 36 degrees above at 4 this a.m., slipped down to a minimum of 33 and was 34 at 9.

In Vancouver about a quarter inch of snow fell overnight. Interior British Columbia experienced a cold snap, Prince George 21 below zero on the heels of a blizzard.

Drivers headed for the interior of the province were advised to take chains with them.

### CARAVAN TRAPPED

All roads were passable except the Big Bend Highway, blocked at both ends by snow. A caravan of six cars was reported trapped somewhere along the route.

Snow has fallen on the prairie for the last four days, with sub-zero temperatures common there. Regina today has an inch of snow and zero. Calgary reported 10 below zero early today.

### Laval Goes to Rome

NEW YORK (AP)—The French radio reported today that Vice-Premier Pierre Laval of the Vichy government had left France for Rome on "a special diplomatic mission."

### No Times Monday

Armistice Day will be a holiday for the Times. The next regular edition will appear Tuesday.



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**ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**Ballroom Class Saturdays** at 8 p.m., Oak Bay Ballet School, over theatre. E 7291.

**Championship Dog Show**, Saturday, November 16, Crystal Garden. Entry blanks from secretary. G 4788.

**Christmas Bazaar**, December 7, in the King's Daughters' rooms, Hibben - Bone Building, Government Street. Sponsored by the Victoria King's Daughters' organization. Tea, home cooking, novelties, needlework, candy, etc.

**J. H. LePage**, optometrist, Bank of Toronto Building, 1405 Douglas. Phone E 1711.

**Lecture and Discussion Club** "Personalities of French History," discussed by Madame A. E. Vivonot, commences Monday, November 18, 8:15, Y.W.C.A. Admission 35c. For further information telephone E 4074.

**Paisley Cleaners and Dyers**—We call and deliver. Phone G 3724.

**Rosierian Order, AMORC**, free lecture, 215 Hibben Bone Building, Thursday, November 14, 8 p.m. Subject: "Who Are the Rosierians? You are cordially invited."

**Victoria Musical Arts Society** present the Elizabethan Singers, Empress Hotel ballroom, Wednesday, November 13, 8:30 p.m. Guest tickets 50c.

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**Fliers Carry War To Italy**

# R.A.F. Blasts Milan, Turin, Valona

LONDON (CP)—British bombers flew 1300 miles to attack industrial areas in northern Italy last night, and so far as is known at present returned to their bases without loss.

An Air Ministry communique said: An aircraft factory at Turin and the Pirelli magneto works at Milan were bombed.

The Air Ministry press service, expanding the Air Ministry's communique, said the R.A.F. force crossed the French Alps by moonlight and was over Italian territory shortly before 10 p.m.

"At 10:10 p.m.," it said, "the leader of the force detailed for Turin had located his objective by the light of parachute flares, and the first high explosive bombs were falling on a large branch factory of the Fiat motor

works in the southern outskirts of the city.

"The bursts of the exploding bombs could be plainly seen within the factory area and were followed by outbreaks of fire."

## Relays of Planes Hit Fiat Works

The attack was carried on "incessantly by relays of aircraft" for more than half an hour, with salvos of incendiary bombs and sticks of high explosives straddling the factory. It was said.

One stick of heavy bombs was reported to have struck a nearby Fiat aircraft works, where it started "a trail of white explosions."

The main railway junction at Turin was attacked for "fully 15 minutes," the service went on, and large fires and explosions were sighted.

Bombs dropped on the Pirelli factory, north of Milan, started a series of fires which, the press service declared, were still burning at 11:10 p.m., when "the last salvo of high explosive bombs burst."

## 5-ton Assault On Albanian Port

CAIRO (AP)—The Royal Air Force reported it had carried out a five-ton bomb assault on Valona, Albanian port opposite the "heel" of the Italian boot, in the second heavy raid there in as many days.

Twice British planes swept over Valona and spread havoc among Italian planes on the ground at its airfield, a communique said, in a follow-up to a similar attack Wednesday.

Italian planes rose to meet the attack and killed the gunner of

one British plane. Two British planes failed to return from other operations over Albania.

Across the Strait of Otranto, British reconnaissance planes flying over Brindisi to observe damage done in a British raid Wednesday, encountered four Italian fighters, but escaped after seriously damaging one of the Fascist craft, the communique said.

## Italians Admit Barracks Struck

ROME (AP)—Saturday's Italian high command communique:

"During a reconnaissance flight in the central Mediterranean our planes engaged in a fight with enemy pursuit planes, shot down one enemy plane and seriously damaged two others."

The north Africa enemy mechanized units were put to flight by our advance units.

"The enemy air force bombed Tobruk (port of Libya), injuring one person and causing slight damage, and the residential section of Derna, where nine were killed and 26 wounded and slight damage was caused."

"In East Africa a raid by the enemy's fighter planes was driven off and one British plane was shot down."

"During an enemy air raid on Turin, bombs fell near a maternity hospital, San Luigi Sanatorium, a military hospital, and barracks, killing one person, injuring some and causing damage. A bomb hit a house between Moncalieri and Cambiano, killing nine persons and injuring several. A few small fires were put out quickly."

"An enemy air raid on Cagliari caused neither casualties nor damage."

## Munich Beer Cellar Hit By R.A.F.

# Bombs Drown Out Hitler Speech

LONDON (CP)—A stick of British bombs overshot its mark and hit the famous beer cellar where Hitler spoke in Munich last night and started a large fire, the Press Association said today.

The Air Ministry said Munich, as well as military objectives in northern Italy, were raided.

"Military objectives" in the birthplace of National Socialism were heavily attacked at the time Hitler was addressing a rally of the Nazi old guard, according to the ministry and the Press Association said one salvo of explosives missed the target and hit the beer cellar.

The British bombers flew more than 600 miles and reached Munich before 3 p.m. (noon, P.S.T.). The Air Ministry said, and dropped bombs for more than an hour.

Railways, which run through the centre of the city, were particular objectives.

The National Broadcasting Company in New York had been advised that Hitler would speak at the rally from 10:20 a.m. to noon, P.S.T. yesterday. The broadcast later was postponed and then was canceled.

## British Bombers Halt Broadcast

The British press declared that the air force had kept Hitler's Munich speech off the air last night.

The ministry declared: "Strong

forces" of British planes were over Munich in "attacks on communications in Germany."

Both Reuters and the Press Association speculated that some of the bombs dropped in Munich might have fallen close enough to disturb the beer hall meeting.

The Press Association said that because the targets of British bombardment were rail communications—and most of those run through the centre of Munich—it can quite easily be imagined that those assembled in the beer hall to listen to Hitler were undisturbedly disturbed.

The British planes were said to have arrived over Munich 14 minutes after Hitler was scheduled to begin speaking and to have remained more than an hour and a half, dropping heavy calibre explosives.

The Press Association said there was little doubt it was the visit of the R.A.F. which put a stop to any plans to broadcast Hitler's speech.

## Oil, Plane Factories, Railways Bombed

Other targets in Germany and Nazi-occupied territory which the communique listed included oil refineries at Gelsenkirchen and Frankfurt, aircraft factories at Nuremberg and Amsterdam, freight yards at Hamm, Soest, Osnabruck, Duisburg, Ruhrort and the Hook of Holland; railway communications at Stuttgart, Mors, Saarbruecken, Mainz and

Le Havre, and 18 German air-dromes.

A German submarine base at Lorient on the Nazi-held coast also was reported bombed "with good results."

## Germans Claim Bombers Were Late

MUNICH (AP)—Informed German sources admitted today that British bombs fell on Munich last night "some time after" Hitler had addressed his Nazi party comrades in a speech commemorating the 17th anniversary of the abortive beer cellar putsch in 1923.

They claimed Hitler had completed his address, in which he declared that Germany is "prepared for the future as never before," and "strong enough to meet any combination in the world," before the Royal Air Force raiders arrived.

The Berlin sources said Munich citizens were forced to take shelter in their cellars during the raid.

Hitler spoke slightly of the United States as "the land of unlimited freedom," adding that "every immigrant must pass an unusually difficult examination before permission is given him to tread the sacred soil of democracy, although scarcely 10 persons to the square kilometre live there."

## Sarcastic About U.S. Production

"As far as American production goes," he said with heavy sarcasm, "one cannot even represent it with astronomical figures."

"But I can assure you that German production capacity is the highest in the world... for we are today in a position to mobilize the powers of almost all Europe. Our reserves are so great that I must stop production in many fields because there is no possibility of storing these masses now."

He indicated that the Reich, as

a result of this stop order, had freed additional industrial facilities for airplane production. He said he had switched production facilities to the improvement of the things which "I believe must be especially strong."

Around him as he spoke behind closed doors in the Lowenbrau beer cellar were leaders of the party and survivors of both the 1923 putsch and the bomb explosion which rocked the Burgerbrau Hall a year ago only a short time after Hitler had left. He made no mention of that incident last night.

## Thinks Himself Germany's Toughest

The Fuehrer rejected all thought of compromise in the war and declared:

"I imagine that I am not only the hardest man which (sic) the German nation has had for decades, perhaps centuries, but in addition I possess the greatest authority."

"I have no munitions shares in my possession. I earn nothing from this war... These international criminals are at the same time the greatest munitions producers there are. The factories belong to them. They make the business. They are the same people we had earlier in Germany."

He threatened Britain with intensified air and submarine warfare and declared: "We will see who is buckled in a few months. We or the others."

"One of us must break and that will not be Germany."

"The moment will come when the gentlemen who now conquer

## Hopes to Repeat Earlier Conquests

He said that when the hour for the decisive attack comes "I hope to reach again the same results which we have behind us."

"We have prepared everything most fundamentally to act quickly and daringly then."

He said that when he "became aware" that Britain was "determined under any condition to go to war," he had "only a single wish: If they were already determined to war on us that they would do it while I still lived. For I knew that would have to be the hardest struggle ever set before the German people."

Seeking to ridicule British estimates of the number of German submarines sunk, he said Prime Minister Churchill had no idea of how they were being increased in number.

He also sought to ridicule Mr. Churchill "for beginning an air war with exactly the weapons in which, compared with us, England is the weakest."

Scarcastically he called Mr. Churchill a "strategist of the greatest genius yet born."

"They wanted to destroy Germany with an air war," he said. "We will now show them who will be destroyed."

The anniversary today had been designated as a "work day," and ceremony was dispensed with so that Germans might concentrate on the war effort.

# Hospitable Doors Open Sundays for Troops

Many individuals and organizations are working to make Sunday a day of cheer and good fellowship for the thousands of sailors, soldiers and airmen who are now stationed in Victoria.

The great majority of the men are from out of town and Sunday would be a dull day for most of them were it not for organized entertainment and invitations to homes and motor car drives.

Everyone in Victoria, it seems, is now planning a winter of Sunday entertainment for the troops. They are determined no lonely sailors or soldiers will aimlessly tramp the streets unless he wants to.

Biggest Sunday entertainment will be the civic concerts and sing-songs which will be inaugurated tomorrow evening at 8:45 at the Chamber of Commerce. Spencer's Sports Club has donated the hall and Miss Irvine's orchestra will give the music. Navy vocalists will contribute to the program.

Members of the three services and their ladies will be admitted free. The committee in charge is composed of Alderman W. H. Davies, chairman; Mrs. W. Hobart Molson, J. A. Harrison, John Baxter and Dr. Olga Jardine.

Artists willing to contribute their services to these weekly programs are asked to communicate with Alderman Davies at 1008 Broad Street.

For some months now Y.W.C.A. members have been entertaining soldiers and sailors on Sunday afternoons. Tomorrow a group of 50 young ratings, in charge of Sub-Lieutenant Jack Fraser, R.C.N.V.R., will be taken for automobile drives, followed by tea at the "Y."

The Knights of Columbus hut at Queen of Peace Church in Esquimalt is always a popular place Sunday evenings, with singing and music and refreshments.

The Salvation Army "three services" canteen on Broad Street—affectionately known to the men of the forces as the "Sally Ann"—functions Sundays as well as week-days and there the men go for coffee and doughnuts, fellowship and discussion; there they may write, letters home or quietly read books from a well-stocked library.

The Britannia Branch of the Canadian Legion has opened its clubrooms as a dry canteen to men of the services Sunday afternoons and hundreds have flocked there in recent weeks for games and reading.

Men of the forces always find warm welcomes, too, at the big house at the corner of Belmont and Pembroke, where Mr. and Mrs. Percy Willis are host and hostess and at the Presbyterian hostel on Old Esquimalt Road.

There will be a soccer game at Bullen Park tomorrow at 2:30 between two local teams.

## Great Audience To Hear Singers

Victoria is keenly anticipating a gala event next Saturday night when two of North America's most popular singers, Alexander Kipnis and Anne Jamison, will sing at the Armories in aid of the Lord Mayor's Fund for British air-raid sufferers.

The great Bay Street building, which was proved splendid for concerts two years ago when the Seattle Symphony and Rose Bampton appeared there, will be filled with nearly 3,500 chairs for the occasion.

The schoolchildren of Greater Victoria are being interested in the event and prizes are being offered to the youngsters who sell the greatest numbers of tickets.

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ranking highest in this regard will win a bicycle, donated by the Harris bicycle shop; the student of high school years will be given a \$25 scrip by David Spencer Limited and the grand prize, for any student, of any age, from any school in Greater Victoria, will receive a radio from MacDonald's Electric Limited.

Brian Burdon-Murphy is now working out details for the great concert and all he needs is the cooperation of the public to make the concert an artistic and financial success. He feels sure there will not be a vacant seat in the big auditorium when the concert starts.

Kipnis is one of the world's great operatic artists, but he sings popular songs as well. He is coming here after a most successful season with the San Francisco Opera Company.

Ann Jamison, who has also been singing principal roles with the San Francisco company, was born in Belfast, the daughter of a British army officer. She was brought up in India and Canada and first studied voice at the Toronto Conservatory of Music and later in London with the famous voice master, William Shakespear. On returning to Canada she was signed for a local Toronto radio program on which she remained two years as a featured singer.

Then came her big chance and she went to New York City, sang on radio programs, appeared in concert and took leads in a number of operas. She became best known to millions when she co-starred with Lanny Ross on "Show Boat."

The box office for this outstanding musical attraction is open daily at Terry's from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Prices are in the popular range and patrons are advised to book early.

**40 Plotters Jailed**  
BUDAPEST (AP)—Forty persons were arrested today in police raids on homes of prominent Hungarian Nazis following the declaration by a parliamentary committee that Nazi deputies had plotted to kidnap Regent Nicholas Horthy and establish an Iron Guard regime by violence.

Large quantities of hand grenades and rifles were seized.

Parliament has not yet decided whether parliamentary immunity from arrest will be suspended so that five suspected deputies may be brought to trial.

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	Le. Nanaimo ..... 8:00 a.m. 1:30 p.m. 6:30 p.m. 9:45 p.m.

**REMEMBRANCE DAY SCHEDULES**  
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11

Full Week-day Schedules Will Be Operated on the Following Routes:

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**DOUGLAS-RALPH** **BUENOS-WILKINSON**  
**GORGE-LAKE HILL**  
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\*Including 11:15 p.m. Schedule From City—11:45 p.m. From Cadboro Bay

**SIDNEY-WEST SAANICH ROUTE—Saturday Service**  
**DEEP COVE ROUTE—Monday Service**  
**JORDAN RIVER—Leave Jordan River 7:30 a.m.**  
**Leave Victoria 9:30 p.m.**  
**SALT SPRING ISLAND ROUTE—Monday Service**  
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"I like Pacific Milk because it is so pure, rich and safe for all purposes, healthful for young or old," writes Mrs. E. J. P. "Cooking with it assures perfect results. It is very economical. Its continued use helps the body in health and strength."

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## IMMIGRATION DOWN

OTTAWA (CP)—Immigration to Canada decreased 43.9 per cent during the six months ended September 30 last as against the same period in 1939, the immigration branch reported today.

The Canadian population was increased from all sources of immigration by 6,746 persons, of whom 2,698 were adult females and 2,296 were adult males. Children under 18 numbered 1,752.

Immigration from the United States increased 22 per cent. A total of 4,160 citizens of that country came to Canada, but northern European immigration was down 86.7 per cent at 207 nationals. That of other races declined 90 per cent, only 452 southern European and Oriental nationals entering the country.

Canadians resident in the United States returning to the Dominion during the six months numbered 2,846. Last year the figure was 2,532.

EDMONTON (CP)—Registered and certified seed grain production in Alberta this year will total 921,000 bushels, said reports submitted to directors of the Alberta Seed Growers' Association at a meeting here.

## HEATERS

Suitable for the smallest room to largest hall—Alright, Quebec, Open-fronted, Circulating, etc.

AIR-TIGHT—Up from \$3.25

CASE-IRON COAL HEATERS—With brick lining \$16.25

CASE-IRON CIRCULATING HEATERS—With brick lining \$39.50

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## Nazi Attacks on Ships Fail

# London Night Raid Damage Lighter

LONDON (CP)—Lighter losses in enemy air attacks last night were announced by the Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security today.

"The main raids during the night were made on London and the surrounding districts," said the communiqué. "The attack, which was somewhat heavy at first, soon diminished in intensity, though it was continued on

a much reduced scale for some time after midnight. "Some persons were killed and injured and a number of buildings damaged, but both damage and casualties were less than on the previous night.

## Small Scale Raids On Several Towns

"Raids were also made on a number of other parts of the

country during the early part of the night, but they were on a small scale and reports indicate that little damage and few casualties have been caused.

"One of our pilots reported as missing yesterday is now known to be safe. Our losses were therefore six aircraft and three pilots. Against this loss the Air Ministry last night estimated at least 20 German aircraft had been downed

by fighter and anti-aircraft action. Ground watchers along the banks of the Thames estuary said they saw two German aircraft downed by anti-aircraft fire and it was believed these were not included in the Air Ministry's total.

## Several Deaths At A.R.P. Centre

Wide areas of London shook

with bomb explosions in the early hours of the raids and communities near the capital shared the attack. The raiders, operating singly for the most part, also were reported over other scattered sections. In London, a direct hit was scored on an Air Raid Precautions centre, where several persons were killed.

The only fatality reported from a Midland city under attack occurred when an anti-aircraft shell crashed through the window of one home. Workers' homes suffered in nine-tenths of the damage rolled up by the bombers. A large number of dive bombers with strong fighter escorts attempted on several occasions to attack shipping off Britain's east and southeast coasts.

## Proposes \$1,000,000 Gift to Britain

Lieut. Col. Macgregor Macintosh, Conservative member for The Islands, made his final appearance in the B.C. Legislature yesterday before returning to his command of the small arms training centre at Lethbridge and told the House it was about time many people in Canada understood they were at war.

Vehement, and at times scornful, he told British Columbia to go all out in the fight against Hitlerism.

"Some people quibble about this and that," he said. "They forget that if Hitler wins we won't be worrying about old age pensions, unemployment relief and social services. We'll have to take what we get and like it."

"The first job we have to do is beat him."

"Read the papers."

"Consider what is going on in Great Britain. Surely your hearts must be torn."

"True, casualties are not as great as they were at Vimy, 30,000 a day."

"But it's different now. Soldiers expect to be killed. Today they are killing women and children."

He advocated British Columbia give \$1,000,000 worth of her products to Britain as a gesture of loyalty.

The province was wealthy in apples, lumber, fish and other resources needed by the Old country.

"Let's not sell it to them; let's give it to them. For God knows they need it," he declared.

**DON'T REALIZE**

The colonel said on his travels about Canada he had learned a lot about the Dominion's war effort. But above all he had discovered that Canadians as a whole did not realize what they were up against and what would happen if Hitler won.

"I've heard some say they want to know, before they fight, just what democracy they are fighting for," he said.

"If Hitler wins that becomes purely an academic question."

The colonel urged the government to set up a committee representing all sections of the province's life to plan for post-war rehabilitation and suggested war industries and pay for the armed forces be continued for at least a year after hostilities close.

**Fascist Shake-up**

ROME (AP)—Mussolini has shaken up the directorate of the Fascist Party, replacing seven of its 14 members in what Fascist commentators call a "significant reform."

The move is understood to be the forerunner of a new party constitution redefining duties and responsibilities of Fascist leaders.

## Military Orders

### FIFTH (B.C.) COAST BRIGADE R.C.A.M.C. (N.P.A.M.)

Duties for week ending November 16—Orderly officer, Lieut. R. L. Challoner, M.C.; orderly sergeant, Sergt. T. P. orderly trumpeter, Tpr. B. A. S. Mobey.

Parades—Monday, Remembrance Day parade, Wednesday, in forts, 14.30 hrs.; Thursday, Woolen Mills, 20.00 hrs.; Saturday, in forts, 14.30 hrs.

Remembrance Day parade—The 5th (B.C.) Coast Brigade, R.C.A.M.C. (N.P.A.M.), as strong as possible, will take part in the Garrison Church parade to be held on that date at the Cenotaph, Government Square. Fall in at head quarters at 9.00 hours sharp. The band will attend. Dress, church parade order—khaki medals will not be worn. Should it rain, or if rain appears imminent, greatcoats will be worn.

### VICTORIA TROOP, FIRST SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY R.C.A.M.C. (N.P.A.M.)

Duties—Orderly officer, 2nd Lieut. B. Davis, orderly sergeant, Tpr. W. Rowe, orderly trumpeter, Tpr. D. Fildewood.

Parades—Monday, 9.00 hrs. at Woolen Mills, special battery parade; Tuesday, 19.45, battery parade; Wednesday, 19.30, machine runners (only); 20.00, signallers (only); Friday, 19.45, battery parade; Saturday, 14.15, practical on Diesels and searchlights.

All ranks must attend special parade Monday, unless leave is obtained from battery orderly room.

### No. 13 FIELD AMBULANCE R.C.A.M.C. (N.P.A.M.)

Duties—Orderly officer for week commencing November 10, Lieut. O. Lucas; next for duty, Lieut. D. Roxburgh; orderly sergeant for week commencing November 10, Cpl. L. Wheelton; next for duty, Cpl. E. Forster.

The unit will parade at Woolen Mills November 12 and November 15 at 20.00 hours.

The unit will parade as strong as possible on November 11. Personnel will fall in at Woolen Mills at 19.30 hours and leave in sufficient time to reach assembly point at 10.00 hours, leaving assembly point at 10.30 hours. The unit will take up position on its marker on Belleville Street. At conclusion of Remembrance Day services, unit will march past saluting base opposite Empress Hotel and continue on to Yates Street, where dispersal will be made under unit arrangements.

Dress—Church parade order: Khaki. Medals will not be worn. In the event of rain, or if rain appears imminent, greatcoats will be worn. Poppies may be worn by all ranks, providing they are of reasonable size and will be worn on left side of headpiece.

Sergt. T. L. Craig will act as marker and report at 10.20 hours to Parade Sgt. Major at War Memorial.

N.C.O.'s course—Lectures will be given on November 14 at 19.45 hours.

All denim clothing must be returned to Q.M. Stores immediately.

## METAL CONTROLLER TO APPEAR HERE

At the invitation of Mines Minister W. J. Aestelme, the federal metal controller, George C. Bateman, will appear before the mining committee of the Legislature next week to outline the metal and mining situation on the coast.

Mr. Bateman, who is president of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, has made a study of the coast position, especially as related to war needs.

He will address the committee at 1 p.m. next Thursday, November 14.

Among the subjects to come before the mining committee will be discussion of the possibilities of a copper smelter on the coast, already raised in the House during the debate.

## WINS SALES COMPETITION



—Photo by Willard Gibson.

**LEW F. MACDONALD**

The Canadian General Electric Washer sales contest has been won for the third successive year by Lew F. MacDonald, salesman for MacDonald Electric Limited, according to word received by the firm today.

MacDonald Electric Limited won the sales contest for firm for the third successive year. The contest is held throughout Canada during the months of September and October, as is the contest for individual salesmen.

## FEDERAL DEFICIT \$118,700,000

OTTAWA (CP)—An overall deficit of \$118,700,000 is shown in the public accounts for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1940, tabled in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon on behalf of Finance Minister Flisy.

Total expenditures for the year amounted to \$680,793,000, and total revenues from all sources \$562,100,000 in round figures.

War expenditures amounted to \$118,700,000, virtually the entire amount of the deficit which brought the net Dominion debt, as of March 31, 1940, to \$3,271,239,647.

## M.P.'s Want Troops To Travel Free

OTTAWA (CP)—Low rate or free transportation for soldiers on leave will be sought by at least two House of Commons members during the present session, according to notices of motion published today.

G. H. Ross, Liberal, Calgary East, has given notice of a resolution that consideration be given the granting of free transportation to all troops other than commissioned officers when proceeding on leave prior to embarkation for service outside of Canada.

T. L. Church, Conservative, Toronto-Broadview, has a resolution calling for consideration of a long list of proposals for betterment of the troops, including daily allowance for car fare and low cost commutation railway tickets.

Thomas Reid, Liberal, New Westminster, will question the government as to whether Kurt and Erich Grunebaum, brothers, were permitted to enter Canada in 1939, and the circumstances of their entry. He also will ask what connection Erich Grunebaum had with the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

The government will be questioned by M. J. Colwell, C.C.F. Rosetown-Biggar, Sask., on operations of the Co-operative Wheat Marketing Act and on progress of the community pasturage program in the prairie provinces.

Recent resignation of Alan B. Plant from the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation board of governors is the subject of a question from D. G. Ross, Conservative, Toronto-St. Paul's, who wants copies of all correspondence between Mr. Plant and the CBC or Dominion officials since January 1, 1939.

## Parking Meter Test

VANCOUVER (CP)—A special committee of the city council has decided to recommend to the council November 18 a trial installation of 1,000 parking meters in the downtown area of the city, probably the type giving 12-minute parking for a penny or an hour for a nickel.

## Today's Crossword Puzzle



### HORIZONTAL

- 1 Ball used in autumn sport.
- 8 — players form each of its teams.
- 14 To assuage.
- 15 Spherical.
- 16 To write.
- 17 Rescues.
- 19 Morsel.
- 20 To read.
- 21 Crescent-shaped.
- 22 Downy.
- 24 Electric term.
- 25 Vehicles.
- 27 Father.
- 28 To contradict.
- 30 Flat round plate.
- 32 Hops kiln.
- 33 Union.
- 34 Type standard.
- 36 Floral (abbr.).
- 39 Scarlet.
- 41 Fixed practice.
- 43 Malt beverage.
- 44 To rot flax.
- 46 Mistake.
- 49 Brother.

### VERTICAL

- 2 To withstand.
- 3 Opposed to closed.
- 4 X.
- 5 Soul.
- 6 To avouch.
- 7 Inclines.
- 8 Otherwise.
- 9 Behold.
- 10 To recede.
- 11 Vacant.
- 12 Bars by estoppel.
- 13 Northeast (abbr.).
- 15 To obtain.
- 16 To withstand.
- 18 Go on.
- 20 Name of a playing position on its team.
- 21 Opposed to former.
- 23 Another type player on its team.
- 25 Money.
- 26 Heathen god.
- 29 Pep.
- 31 Inward.
- 35 Sheep.
- 37 Lump.
- 38 Checkered fabrics.
- 40 Layer of skin.
- 42 Human trunk.
- 43 Zeal.
- 45 Wild duck.
- 47 Negative.
- 48 State of bliss.
- 49 Electric safety device.
- 50 Toupee.
- 51 Street (abbr.).
- 53 Cloth.
- 54 Golf device.
- 56 Verb ending.
- 58 Postscript (abbr.).



## Urges Leniency In Defence Cases

Speaking in a new and serious vein in contrast to his customary wit and humor, Thomas Uphill, Fernie Labor member, warned the Legislature yesterday to prepare for the aftermaths of victory while the war is in progress.

Recalling the parades of returned soldiers outside the Parliament Buildings after the last war, he said preparations must be made so this would never happen again.

"I accompanied some of the delegation that met the government and I can tell you one of them put the result, 'We asked for bread and you gave us a stone,' he said."

"The promises that were made to the troops in the last war are similar to what are being made today. It is our duty to make plans so they will not be false promises," he said.

### CHANGE COMING

Mr. Uphill said he was satisfied the present economic system could never provide employment for all. This could not be attained until there was production for use instead of profit, production for human needs instead of for greed.

"The great economists of the world realize a change in our system is inevitable," Mr. Uphill declared.

The dictators claimed democracy had failed, but he maintained that democracy had not failed because it had never been properly tried.

"It is only our colossal ignorance that has prevented us from enjoying greater benefits under this system, and I would rather live under it even as it exists now than under the system which seeks to dominate us."

### DIFFERENCE CASES

Mr. Uphill appealed for a more democratic treatment of those who disagreed with the system, declaring it was not justice to jail a person because one disagreed with what he said.

Some persons were in jail today for criticizing the government when in reality they would fight to the death against the common foe. He mentioned in particular Fergus McKean, a Canadian-born whom he said he had always found a good citizen.

"If the government of Great Britain had taken the advice of some of its critics we wouldn't be in the position we are today," he said, mentioning aid to the Loyalists in Spain and more friendly treatment of Russia as policies that might have changed world affairs. Shipments of metal and foodstuffs to Japan was ridiculous, he said.

Mr. Uphill appealed for an increase in the old age pension rate and lowering of the age limit.

Finally, he urged establishment of a blast furnace in the Fernie region to utilize the iron ore deposits and coal of the district. With plenty of surplus water power in the region, and the Empire in need of weapons that steel could produce, now was the time for such a project, he said.

## THE WEATHER

VICTORIA, 3 a.m. today—Pressure appears high off the Queen Charlotte Islands and is relatively low over the State of Utah. The weather has become colder throughout British Columbia, with light snowfalls in northern districts and showers on Vancouver Island. Sub-zero temperature is reported in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Victoria—Barometer, 30.86; temperature, max. 46, min. 32; wind, 16 miles N.E.; precip. .01; cloudy.

Station	Barometer	Temperature	Wind	Precip.
Vancouver	30.87	45	15	0.0
Seattle	30.88	44	14	0.0
Portland	30.89	43	13	0.0
San Francisco	30.90	42	12	0.0
Los Angeles	30.91	41	11	0.0
Phoenix	30.92	40	10	0.0
Albuquerque	30.93	39	9	0.0
Denver	30.94	38	8	0.0
Chicago	30.95	37	7	0.0
St. Louis	30.96	36	6	0.0
Indianapolis	30.97	35	5	0.0
Cincinnati	30.98	34	4	0.0
Cleveland	30.99	33	3	0.0
Pittsburgh	31.00	32	2	0.0
Philadelphia	31.01	31	1	0.0
New York	31.02	30	0	0.0
Boston	31.03	29	0	0.0
Washington	31.04	28	0	0.0
Richmond	31.05	27	0	0.0
Atlanta	31.06	26	0	0.0
Memphis	31.07	25	0	0.0
St. Paul	31.08	24	0	0.0
Minneapolis	31.09	23	0	0.0
Des Moines	31.10	22	0	0.0
Omaha	31.11	21	0	0.0
Lincoln	31.12	20	0	0.0
St. Louis	31.13	19	0	0.0
Chicago	31.14	18	0	0.0
Indianapolis	31.15	17	0	0.0
Cincinnati	31.16	16	0	0.0
Cleveland	31.17	15	0	0.0
Pittsburgh	31.18	14	0	0.0
Philadelphia	31.19	13	0	0.0
New York	31.20	12	0	0.0
Boston	31.21	11	0	0.0
Washington	31.22	10	0	0.0
Richmond	31.23	9	0	0.0
Atlanta	31.24	8	0	0.0
Memphis	31.25	7	0	0.0
St. Paul	31.26	6	0	0.0
Minneapolis	31.27	5	0	0.0
Des Moines	31.28	4	0	0.0
Omaha	31.29	3	0	0.0
Lincoln	31.30	2	0	0.0
St. Louis	31.31	1	0	0.0
Chicago	31.32	0	0	0.0
Indianapolis	31.33	-1	0	0.0
Cincinnati	31.34	-2	0	0.0
Cleveland	31.35	-3	0	0.0
Pittsburgh	31.36	-4	0	0.0
Philadelphia	31.37	-5	0	0.0
New York	31.38	-6	0	0.0
Boston	31.39	-7	0	0.0
Washington	31.40	-8	0	0.0
Richmond	31.41	-9	0	0.0
Atlanta	31.42	-10	0	0.0
Memphis	31.43	-11	0	0.0
St. Paul	31.44	-12	0	0.0
Minneapolis	31.45	-13	0	0.0
Des Moines	31.46	-14	0	0.0
Omaha	31.47	-15	0	0.0
Lincoln	31.48	-16	0	0.0
St. Louis	31.49	-17	0	0.0
Chicago	31.50	-18	0	0.0
Indianapolis	31.51	-19	0	0.0
Cincinnati	31.52	-20	0	0.0
Cleveland	31.53	-21	0	0.0
Pittsburgh	31.54	-22	0	0.0
Philadelphia	31.55	-23	0	0.0
New York	31.56	-24	0	0.0
Boston	31.57	-25	0	0.0
Washington	31.58	-26	0	0.0
Richmond	31.59	-27	0	0.0
Atlanta	31.60	-28	0	0.0
Memphis	31.61	-29	0	0.0
St. Paul	31.62	-30	0	0.0

## FURS

Victoria's largest selection of QUALITY Fur Coats moderately priced!

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Ready-to-Wear and FURS  
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Justice Martin of the rent pegging board, Mr. Fox said. A resolution was passed by the real estate



# **Victoria Daily Times**

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1940

## **Eleven o'Clock**

LOVING AND REVERENT MEMORY OF the millions who had fallen before the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month of 1918 has caused the world ever since to mark that period with a special significance—a solemn obligation to be met. For a year or two after Hohenzollernism had gone the way of other philosophies which had fashioned might as their corner stone, the peoples of many lands—our own included—were in deadly earnest in their determination to prevent further bloodshed in the disposition of differences between nation and nation. Moving perorations at thousands of shrines committed all decent folk to the honoring of their solemn pledge to those who gave all they had and were to put an end, as they thought, to universal carnage. Never again were a few avaricious men and their satellites to be allowed to move millions of human checkers across the international board; never would civilization forget its chastening.

For about a decade hope burned brightly; there were signs that through the agency of the League of Nations, the various parts into which several states entered with apparent good faith, some practical formula to avoid another international blood bath might be discovered. The full meaning of that eleventh hour was still impressive despite the growing signs of a recurrence of suspicion and mistrust, despite the warnings which some saw written large on the giddy facade of what we were pleased to regard as prosperity at that time. We had not forgotten that November 11, 1918, was indeed an eleventh hour. France had fought almost to her finish; she could not have continued much longer. Germany was on the brink of revolution. Only the British Empire and Amer can might were standing firm when that hour struck. It was then that a great opportunity opened for the world; it was so recognized, the first of the series of commemorative exercises that will be repeated in many communities on Monday was an auspicious one.

But that last hour has lost much of its meaning. No purpose would be served by a rehash of the last decade; the statesmen had done little with the torch which the fighting men had passed on to them. Each November 11 since 1931 has been something of a mockery of the high resolve which had inspired the common folk of all nations. Twenty-two years after the clock upon the walls of time again points ominously to the hour of eleven. Those who go down to the Cenotaph at the corner of that beautiful green oasis in front of the Parliament Buildings on Monday morning may feel as though time had not moved, that all the intervening years were a feverish dream. For again our destiny is largely in the hands of the fighting men; the statesmen have returned the torch; they failed and it is eleven o'clock. But as we remember many things, so may we remember those who on the respite which should have permitted a rebuilding, and pronounce the deathless words of Lincoln, the most solemn pledge ever uttered over the graves of soldiers:

... that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

**Ships and More Ships**

FROM THE TWENTY YEARS AGO column of a mainland contemporary we have clipped the following:

"Coughlan Shipyards on False Creek claimed a world record in building the 8,800-ton steel freighter City of Victoria in 66 days of only 528 working hours. Ships of similar size had been built in shorter elapsed time but never so far as known, in the same number of working hours."

It may be noted without disturbing the mental equilibrium of the censor that False Creek is part of the industrial section of a well-known western Canadian port. The name of the freighter referred to is also the name of another western Canadian port which, between 1919 and 1921, turned out a large number of vessels, and whose yards are busy and expect to be busier still if the following dispatch from Ottawa published on our front page yesterday means anything at all:

"British shipping authorities have before them proposals to construct perhaps 12 cargo ships in Canada, Munitions Minister Howe stated this afternoon. The mission sent to Canada to study the possibility of Canadian yards constructing such ships has cabled terms to London and is awaiting a reply. Cargo vessels would be built in lower St. Lawrence, Maritime Province and Pacific coast yards."

We are hurrying to mention that some of the "Pacific coast yards" are in Victoria; when the contracts are let and launchings are arranged, however, it will be a "western Canadian port" again. The moral of all this, of course, is that we can produce the ships.

## **The Siros Report**

MR. MACKENZIE KING HAS INVITED the provinces to send representatives to Ottawa to discuss the Rowell-Siros Report—because "it is the view of the government that the adoption of the commission's recommendations is necessary to put our country in a position to pursue a policy which will achieve the maximum war effort and at the same time lay a sound foundation for post-war reconstruction."

There will be general approval of this proposal. Of vital importance to the present and future of this Dominion is the winning of the war. Nothing calculated to assist our contribution to the Commonwealth's effort must be ignored or treated lightly. At such a conference as that which the Prime Minister has called there must naturally be sharp divisions of opinion as to how the adoption of many of the Siros Report's recommendations can best be made to serve the common end and the public weal in its widest sense.

Premier Pattullo has told the Legislature of British Columbia that he does not agree with several of the commission's conclusions as they relate specifically to the financial machinery and the economic structure of this province in general. He also has made it clear that the people in this part of Canada are prepared to make many and varied sacrifices in order that the paramount objective shall be reached. But, he says, "this government will not concur in enactments of permanent character which may, and in considerable probability will, be inapplicable to conditions which may arise after and out of the war."

There may be much to be said for this qualification. It is not our purpose to try to see farther into the future than the condition of the immediate present either warrants or permits. One part of Mr. Pattullo's statement to the Legislature, however, involves the policy of his government. He says he "felt that no definite and unalterable commitment should be made until opportunity had been afforded to discuss the whole situation with the Dominion government and with the other provinces." In other words, the Premier implies that he would much prefer to go down to Ottawa without any instructions from the Legislature so that he, presumably, would have a free hand to battle for what he considers are the irreducible rights of British Columbia.

Doughty warrior though he may be, we fear this attitude is not good enough as it stands; it does not conform to a sound conception of responsible or responsive government. The elected representatives of the people of this province should be told what the cabinet thinks about the Siros Report; they should have an opportunity to air their views and to contribute such suggestions as they feel might be of assistance to the ministers who may go down to the Ottawa conference. Only under this procedure can the Dominion government learn the real desires of British Columbia.

## **Chaplin May Be Right**

PROBABLY THE THING THAT WILL cause the downfall of Nazism is a woe-laden lack of that last saving grace—humor. We do not mean humor in the crude sense of ability to see a joke, but in the broad connotation of a certain sense of the fitness of things. For example, in Alsace, the perennial shuttlecock of German-French conflict, the Germans are now campaigning to "make the district German" once and for all. Alsatian men named Henri must now change that name to Heinrich. But this is not all, tombstone inscriptions also are to be in German. No Nazi will see anything wrong in this; but many others in the world will. And it is more than likely that it is little stupidities, little obnoxious little callouses over the more tender parts of the spirit, which will some day stop these blustering sons of Nazi gangsterdom because the tanks and turnouts and planes have failed to put an end to their mad career. Charlie Chaplin may yet help to laugh Hitler and Mussolini off the map.

## **BRITAIN'S LIFELINE**

From Toronto Globe and Mail

An endeavor should be made by all interests in countries supporting the British cause to give their cordial co-operation for the maintenance of British export trade. Certain Canadian interests are making a valuable contribution in this direction. The T. Eaton Co. has imported from Britain some \$700,000 worth more merchandise than during the same period of 1939. The Robert Simpson Co., Birks-Elis-Ryrie Ltd., and other firms have also been making their buying policies favor British goods.

As a result of this stimulus, the trade records for this year reveal that Canada has given considerable help to the expansion of British export trade. In the first three-quarters of the year the value of her imports from Britain was \$116,500,000, as compared with \$86,500,000 in the parallel period of 1939, a gain of about 35 per cent. But in the same period the value of Canada's exports to Britain was 380.8 million dollars, as compared with 243.7 millions in the parallel, an increase of roughly 56 per cent.

Canada, therefore, during the present year has improved her relative position in her trade exchanges with Britain. As this improvement, however satisfactory to us, has increased the difficulties of Britain, there seems to be a reasonable case for a campaign of propaganda, such as is now being undertaken by a number of influential people, with the sympathetic support of business interests, for an increase of Canadian purchases of British goods.

## **Parallel Thoughts**

He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned.—Mark 16:16.

Love God, and He will dwell with you. Obey God, and He will reveal to you the truth of His deepest teachings.—Robertson.

## **OUR MOTHERLAND**

They have no sense nor reason  
Where Britain is concerned  
Nor any time nor season  
But, loving, have they learned  
From Dover to the Highlands  
To speak about her worth!  
The Briton on his islands  
Adores his mothering earth.  
A valley deep in Devon  
That turns beneath the plow,  
Compares, to him, with heaven,  
His "paradise" now.  
An acre, be it British, is good indeed to him.

The ground they spend their days on,  
Those fields they reap, and seed,  
The sheep they save at lambing,  
Their stock they house and feed,  
These are the Briton's guerdon  
'For labor all the year,  
So takes he up his burden  
To hold what seems him dear.  
The mist upon the heather,  
That light across the firth,  
Convince the Scot, together,  
He foots no common earth!  
An acre, be it British, is best of all to him!

This passion for his fireside,  
This doting on his own,  
Begets his hard insistence  
That his foe be overthrown.  
Foretells his long resistance  
To those covetors who come,  
Proud with grim ambition,  
That reaches for his home.  
An acre, be it British, is holy ground to him.

O man of earth and soul fire,  
A sod, with heart that glows,  
A heart that burns within him,  
And only feels, not knows,  
A strange, unearthly glory  
Confined within a clod,  
Since dim beginnings hoary  
From darkness calls to God!

OLWEN RODSTROM.

## **REMEMBER**

Remember this "Armistice Day"  
The men who fought and fell,  
Whose deeds on yonder battlefield  
Were more than tongue can tell!  
Remember, too, the men who lived  
To suffer every ill,  
In consequence of hostile hosts  
And live to suffer still!

Remember all the ugly sores,  
The discontent of years,  
"The cross of peace," the "war of nerves"  
The agony, and tears!  
And when the solemn moment comes,  
To pause, in silent prayer,  
Remember, there is always One,  
Who ceases not to care!

Link up with this our soldiers brave,  
Who fight the foe today,  
Who threaten by barbaric force,  
Freedom to take away!  
Whether they fight, on land or sea,  
Or high up in the air,  
Do not forget, to fervently  
Remember them in prayer!

WM. WAUGH

## **OUR SON**

(In memory of David Frankham, who went down with H.M.C.S. Margaree)

'Twas not in the flame  
Of battle, my son,  
You went down with  
The Margaree.

But 'twas in the dark and dreary night,  
With the ships far out at sea,  
Not even a dim light showing,  
When there came the dreadful crash  
And you went away  
In the darkness.

But we'll remember you  
As we saw you last,  
With your laugh and cheery smile  
And your words—  
'I'm going, daddy;  
'I'll be seeing you after a while'

So maybe you've found a better world  
Where you'll stay and wait awhile.  
For us.

—YOUR DAD.

Charles F. Frankham, 507 Head Street, Esquimalt.

## **WE WILL NOT FORGET**

(Remembrance Day, 1940)

Red poppies in a Flanders' field and crosses  
white,  
A symbol that will forever in our hearts  
dwell,  
Though warring nations still with hatred  
fight,  
And death reigns triumphant—all is well,  
For Britons still hold the flaming torch on  
high;  
They are heroes all—even little children die.  
Two minutes' silence; we will not forget  
Those brave lads who gave their lives, their  
all,  
For freedom's sake and for a righteous  
cause—yet  
Not knowing that some day France would  
fall.

We today our homage to them pay,  
And for courage and Divine guidance pray.  
Beyond the mists the silent hosts march on,  
Afar from grief and horror of all war.  
While we must carry on and our armor don,  
To attain the "peace" that they fought for.  
Upon the cenotaph—in memory—our  
wreaths we place,  
God grant to them and to us His Grace.  
The larks shall sing as sweetly as of yore,  
And loved ones await—beyond the open  
door.

—Hazel W. Gray.

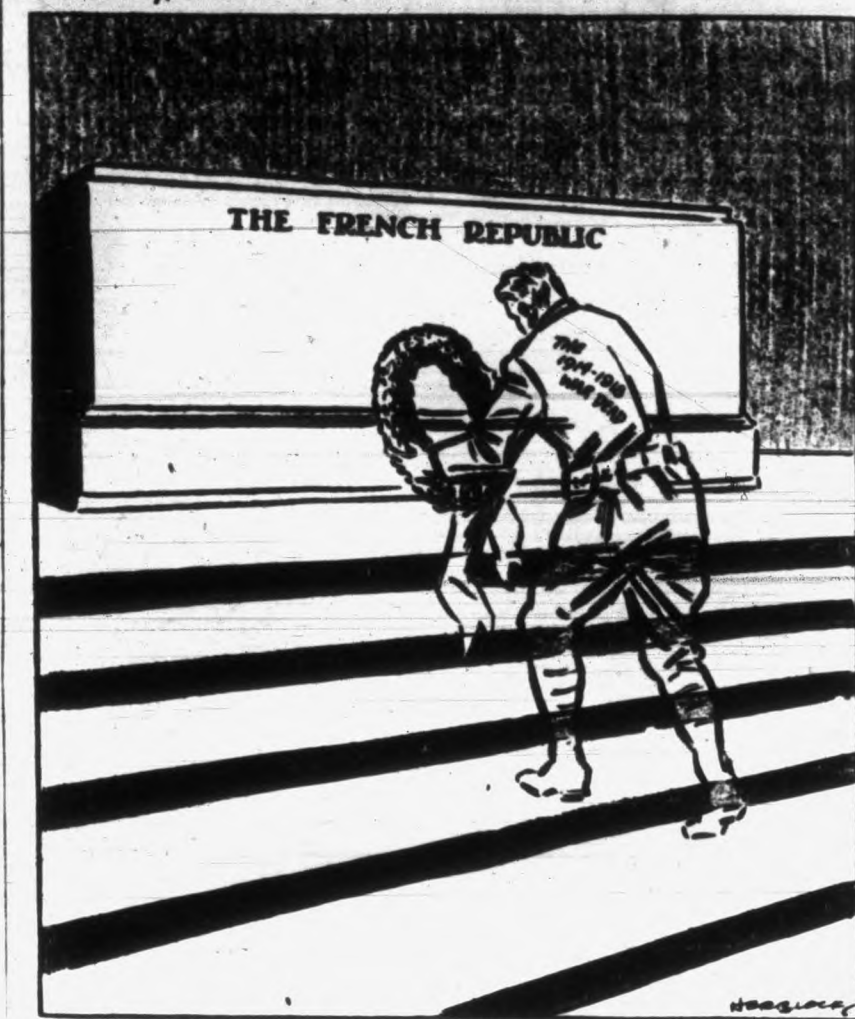
## **THEIR NAMES ARE ON THE CENOTAPH**

Their names are on the cenotaph  
Those heroes of other years,  
They gave their all for King and country,  
With a mother's prayers and tears,  
Heroes of those other years,  
Long may their names proclaim  
Death was theirs, for duty,  
And for freedom they were slain.

O. PIPE.

Duncan, B.C.

## **Armistice Day, 1940**



## **Elmore Philpott**

VERNON, B.C.

## **TRAVELER'S NOTES**

The interior of southern B.C. is no place for travelers with weak hearts. Most of the roads wind along the sides of steep hills. The bus drivers know every bend and curve, and are not nearly as reckless as the casual traveler suspects. The absence of fences or outside guard rails of any kind is the most nerve-racking feature to the stranger. Maybe they will supply visitors with blinkers such as we used to provide for the horses to keep them from being scared by seeing more than was considered good for them.

Trail and Rossland have more daredevil drivers to the mile than any other part of Canada I have encountered. It is six miles between the two towns, and Rossland is 2,000 feet above Trail, which means the road is steep, and no fooling. Yet these drivers, round the steep curves, on the raw edge of nothing, with more abandon than any Jehu of biblical days.

Some of us travelers were talking about it, and one suggested that it is just as easy to walk across a plank 1,000 feet above a canyon as it is to walk across the same plank on the solid ground. It is, if one believes it, but it takes a lot of faith.

An ex-aviator disagreed and said the force of gravity was stronger lower down, and actually held one to the earth. That was a new one on me, but the only times I have flown I had no instrument to measure gravity.

## **WHY BIBLE IS OUT**

To the Editor:—Your readers owe thanks to you for publishing the fine article by Mr. A. B. Sanders on "The Bible in Schools," a question which called for clarification where there is so much confused thinking. The main practical objection which he brings out—and it should prove convincing for the man in the street—is that people of such opposite tendencies as the zealous Roman Catholics and the man of the Enlightenment are at one in opposing this well-meaning but narrow-minded movement. So numerous are the Catholics and so widespread is enlightenment among the really educated, that, if you take them together, it is pretty certain a majority of the people, tolerant and intolerant alike, will condemn this contentious proposal.

A lady once asked Samuel Rogers "What is your religion?" "The religion of all sensible men," he replied. "And, pray, Mr. Rogers, what religion is that?" "That, Madam, every sensible man keeps to himself."

The well-meant aim of the supporters of "The Bible in Schools" is ethical uplift for the pupils, to make them better; but that is not to be promoted by government insistence on a sectarian book, a source of constant controversy and heated disputes. It claims to be the Word of God; but, even if

## **OKANAGAN OUTLOOK**

The crop situation in the Okanagan will be much less acute this year because gales and other disasters have so drastically reduced the apple crop elsewhere in Canada. In a nutshell, the real problem boils down to getting rid of a couple of million bushels of apples for which there is as yet no certain market.

That would mean about one bushel per schoolchild per year. Every scholar in Canada could be provided with one or two apples a day, when they would be most welcome—at morning recess or quitting time in the afternoon. But that idealistic solution can never come under the present economic system.

There is a bread war on in Penticton, B.C., with five cents a loaf the prevailing price. This war is hell on the little bakers who are taking the loss against the chain stores. But the consumer is not worrying.

The codding moth, pane of apple groves everywhere, has ruined fruit districts after fruit districts across America, and is a near-plague now in the Okanagan. A U.S. commercial company had men in the Okanagan while I was there demonstrating a spray which they claim will kill the pest in the cocoon stage. If they are right they will be the first in history to turn the trick. Chances are, Adam's apple had a worm in it.

Just saw the first batch of youngsters leave the training camp at Vernon, B.C., at the end of their month in khaki. They marched with real snap, and looked keen and happy. I heard one group talking and admitting that to their surprise they had really enjoyed themselves.

that be admitted, it can be twisted to meet so many views that the real verities of ethics are lost in the fog. The Devil himself can quote scripture. In the American Civil War, pro-slavery parsons took their stand on its authority as confidently as their opponents.

By all means let teachers inculcate ethics, plain things, clear things, such as kindness, truthfulness, justice, tolerance. Mass production of dogma is a horse of another color.

It is the same with the importation of the word "God" into political and international disputes. Hitler says he has God on his side, like the Kaiser before him, while the Pope and the Archbishop of Canterbury claim God is on their side. Both Roosevelt and Willkie constantly dragged the name of God. All these claims and counterclaims, no matter how fashionable they are, confuse the true issue, right and wrong.

"Trust God," said Cromwell, in the cant of his day, "and keep your powder dry." He might well have omitted the unnecessary flourish. "Keep your powder dry" was explicit enough, without any frilling. For a man to claim special, individual knowledge of what God requires, as Faust puts it, is an immense presumption of self-assurance and leads to nothing but counterclaims equally baseless.

W. D. MUNRO.  
2635 Colquhoun Avenue.

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## **CATCHING UP THE LAG**

To the Editor:—Canada has lagged behind all of her sister English-speaking democracies except South Africa in organizing to spread the gospel of "Union Now."

Many of your readers are doubtless familiar with Clarence K. Streit's book of that name, and with the proposal which he makes for a Federal Union of Canada with the United Kingdom, the United States and the four other British democracies.

In London, the British Council for Federal Union is a strong and active organization which has made the British public aware of the vast possibilities inherent in a "Union of the Free." In the United States, at Union House in New York, Mr. Streit heads the "Clearing Centre for Union Now," through which local federal union organizations with more than 2,000,000 members correlate their activities and carry on an educational campaign.

Likewise in Australia and New Zealand and Eire there are active Federal Union organizations.

There has now been formed the Canadian Association for Federal Union, for the stated purpose of forwarding the federal union of the free democratic peoples of the world. A "provisional organizing committee" has been named to erect the framework around which National, Provincial and Local Federal Union Associations can be built. Temporary offices have been opened at 73 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, and from there a preliminary campaign to raise funds to carry on the work of the association is being conducted.

Eventually it is hoped that arrangements will be made to place at the disposal of Canadians, by means of literature, the press, radio and the public platforms, information about Federal Union and the hope that it offers of preserving freedom and democracy in a world that Hitler seeks to dominate. Meanwhile the public is asked to assist, both by individual effort in arousing interest and by monetary contributions. The honorary treasurer pro tem is Dr. Harold Couch.

GOLDWIN GREGORY,  
Secretary, Provisional Organizing Committee,  
Toronto.

## **UNLOCKED CARS— TEMPTATION**

From Ottawa Journal

Toronto city council has passed a by-law to make it illegal for drivers to leave their motor cars unattended on city streets without first locking the ignition and removing the key.

Obviously cars are stolen because they are left invitingly open to "joyriders," and which would not be stolen had they been locked. Thus the police are forced to spend in their recovery time that might be devoted to the apprehension of speeders, owners are put to loss and inconvenience, and the general public is endangered by reckless and criminal drivers.

Judge McKinley of Ottawa, who knows better than most the number of juveniles led astray by unlocked cars, has urged such a law for years. His advice ought to be taken.

# **RECRUITS WANTED**

THE CANADIAN ACTIVE SERVICE FORCE wants a limited number of young, healthy men of good physique for FULL-TIME SERVICE! and AT ONCE!

Included are openings for men with the following trades:  
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RAY STREET ARMORIES, VICTORIA, B.C. SEAFORTH ARMORIES, VANCOUVER, B.C.

If living at a distance from the above Recruiting Centres, apply by writing to the following address for application forms: DISTRICT RECRUITING OFFICER, Headquarters, C.D.O. No. 11, Victoria, B.C.



## Recruits Comment on Camp Life

## Men Gained as Much as 17 Pounds in 30 Days

Plans were being made at the Gordon Head military training camp today to receive the second draft of single men in their early 20's on November 22 for 30 days' compulsory training. In the meantime, the first group of 850 "Young Defenders" who left the camp last Thursday are back in their homes fit and eager to return to their regular jobs early next week.

Of the 250 young men who have taken their training, 158 were Vancouver Islanders. About two-thirds of these were Victoria boys.

Most of the instructors at the camp were given leave over the long weekend, but an army of workmen are still busy completing the buildings of the camp. Huts are being lined with wall-board and roads around the camp are being constructed.

"The camp should be fully completed for the next group," Captain M. Montgomery, adjutant, said today.

## TO TEACH INSTRUCTORS

Next Tuesday the N.C.O. instructors will commence a refresher course which will continue until the second draft of recruits arrive.

## WORDS OF PRAISE

A high standard was set in the first training period and from every section of the camp from company commanders to non-commissioned officers have come words of praise for the men in the success of the training.

"Had it not been for your co-operation we would not have been able to accomplish what we set out to do," one company commander told his men following the route march to town Wednesday morning, which was the final period in the 30 days' training. "You have been fine and I wish you every success in your future life, whether you are in the service or not."

## MEN'S COMMENTS

From the men themselves have come enthusiastic comments on their brief military life, a few of which follow.

Len Duncan, 2636 Wark Street, office worker: "The training has done me a lot of good. It's a grand scheme. We are better fitted now to defend our country. The officers and N.C.O.s were a swell bunch of fellows."

Norman Bonner, 912 Bank Street, truck driver: "We got the jump on the rest group that has been called. The weather will be tougher next month although the camp will be completed by then."

Walter Ellaschuk, Tolmie Avenue, brickyard worker: "This was my first taste of military life and I liked it. I'm trying hard to get into the air force."

W. A. "Bill" Johnston, Saanich, lather: "This 30-day period has been a rest for me. I know something about army life now. The camp was fine and will be even better when completed."

Fred Krog, Coombs, Vancouver Island, logger: "It has been the easiest 30 days I've ever spent in one spot. I'm going back to the woods 17 pounds heavier than when I left to come down here."

E. H. "Ed" McKinty, Royal Oak, carpenter: "I've had a good time and have made many friends. Some home cooking is going to look pretty good here."

Bert Politano, Wilkinson Road, mill worker: "This has been a new experience for me and I've done pretty well. I gained eight pounds. I was fortunate in being able to get home nearly every night."

## EARLY TO BED—NOT SO GOOD

Ralph Simms, 3226 Orilla Street, bricklayer: "The getting to bed at 10.15 every night was the hard part of the training but

I guess it has done us a lot of good. The officers were a nice bunch of men."

Jim Jackson, Duncan, sawmill worker: "The training has done me a lot of good. I've put on 15 pounds. It'll be good to get back to the folks and the girl friend though."

Harry Brown, 151 Wellington Street, tobaccoist: "I think they pampered us; the camp is so much better than those our instructors had in the last war. I have missed going out at nights though."

Frank Loo, Nanaimo, service station attendant: "It shouldn't be hard to win this war with camps like these all over Canada. Most of the credit for the success of the training should be handed to the N.C.O.s and officers in charge. I've made a lot of friends."

Orville Harris, Duncan, railroad brakeman: "I think the training is fine for both body and mind. I've added a few pounds. There certainly was a good bunch of boys out here."

## "DISCIPLINE OKAY"

Henry "Hank" Bailey, Coombs, V.I. logger: "The training has been a new experience which I have enjoyed. I think all young fellows should go through it. The discipline was something new but it was okay by me. I've made a lot of friends and mixed with fellows in many different kind of jobs who I otherwise would never have met."

John W. Hancock, 2860 Dysart Street, moulder: "The officers and N.C.O.s couldn't have been better. I realize, though, that the fact the camp was not finished hampered the cooks."

Monty Gore-Langton, 936 Inverness Street, truck driver: "The training has been 30 days of rest for me. I'm glad I was one of the first group to take the training."

Bing Pistell, 3260 Rutledge Avenue, truck driver: "This training is a great thing. It builds you up and equips you with knowledge which will help in defending Canada. In bed at 10.15 and the food wasn't quite like home."

"A CHANGE FOR ME" — Les Atkinson, Nanaimo, mill worker: "It has been quite a change for me. In civilian life I work at nights. The training was fine."

Laurie McCracken, Nanaimo, assistant instructor in the Provincial Recreation training scheme: "The time made itself unpopular with the boys printing menus of the meals served us. They were hardly right. The training was fine."

Ernie Aigner, South Wellington, V.I. miner: "I'm not going home like the rest of the boys because of this game leg. I tore a ligament in my knee in a physical training period and they are keeping me here until it is back to normal. It's kind of hard seeing every day and me having to stay but those are the regulations. I think the training on the whole is a swell idea."

## CIVIL SERVANTS HONOR WAR DEAD

A shaft of light shining across the darkened rotunda of the Legislative Buildings lit up the plaque commemorating men of the civil service who fell in the Great War yesterday afternoon as members of the cabinet, the Legislature and the provincial service stood in silent tribute.

The annual memorial ceremony was more impressive than usual as the assembled company let their thoughts go to the bombed homes of Britain.

"Let us remember the trust placed in us by those who died and carry on the torch they left," said Rev. George Biddle of St. John's Church, who offered the prayer.

Premier Pattullo placed a poppy wreath upon the plaque and the ceremony ended as bugle notes of "The Last Post" resounded through the darkened halls and high up in the dome.

## Orange Market Strong

The orange market is very strong, local wholesalers said today. The Valencia crop is clean, up fast and has advanced 40 cents a case in California. Prices are expected to rise here at the beginning of the week. The new crops of navels is not coming in as quickly as expected. The first shipment will not arrive until December 1.

Also firm and also subject to a rise in price is the Okanagan apple crop. Prices on Delious apples have advanced 10 to 15 cents a box.

A carload of Texas grapefruit arrived here Thursday and a car of lemons from California came in today.

## SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"And we've walked all day without seeing a thing"

## Red Literature Brings Jail Terms

DUNCAN — William Watson Shaw, who boasted that he was a Communist, will come up for sentence Tuesday before Stipendiary Magistrate E. A. Tisdall, after having been convicted yesterday on charges of having subversive literature.

Frederick John Fox of Victoria, who also boasted he was a Communist and proud of it, was sentenced on Tuesday to one year.

Roy McCrea, Charles N. Coe and Alex McDonald, also of Victoria, will come to trial next Tuesday on similar charges. They were all in a car stopped by police at the White Bridge on October 13.

Shaw's trial produced argument between his counsel, Garfield King, Vancouver, and the prosecutor, M. B. Jackson, K.C. Victoria. Mr. King contended that Shaw could not have been in possession of literature of which Fox had already been found guilty of being in possession. Mr. Jackson replied that an article in possession of one man in a group was considered to be in possession of them all.

Further, Mr. King asserted that there was no proof that Shaw knew that the parcels contained Communist literature. Shaw's explanation of how some of the parcels came to be in his suitcase was that they had been put there to make more room in the car.

In finding Shaw guilty, Mr. Tisdall said that he did not believe the evidence of the defence.

McDonald testified that he had no knowledge of the contents of the parcels. He said he had been asked to drive the others to a trades union meeting at Nanaimo. He said he was not a Communist, but belonged to the Boilermakers' and Iron Shipbuilders' Union.

## STATEMENT BY FOX

Highlight of the court session was the reading of a signed statement by Fox in which he admitted possession of Communist literature, some of which he "knew to be banned," and declared: "I was a member of the Communist Party and at heart I still am."

John E. Banks of the Mounties, Victoria, said Fox had given the statement to him at the police station in spite of the statutory warning that no statement was necessary and that whatever the accused said might be used as evidence at his trial.

On cross examination by Fox, Banks admitted that Fox told him he was not aware of the contents of the pamphlet, "Political Letter on Our Present Task."

Provincial Police L. C. McMillan and W. W. Deane told of stopping the car containing Fox, McDonald, Coe, Shaw and McRae a half mile south of Duncan at 9.15 a.m. on Sunday, October 13. McDonald was driving, said McMillan, who said he inspected the men's National Registration cards and asked that the car be brought to the police station for search.

## SEARCH OF CAR

Banks testified that he had helped search the car. On the floor at the back were three paper bags, two of which were produced in court. Constable Banks stated that Fox had claimed them as his. The bag which was missing was said to contain Fox's personal effects.

In the car's rear luggage compartment, witness said, was a suitcase and two parcels. These were produced and identified. In

the suitcase were letters addressed to W. W. Shaw. Following are some of the titles of books, pamphlets, typewritten and mimeographed sheets taken from the bags and suitcase which were produced in court.

"Communist International," "Four Books of Leninism" (Stalin), "A Letter to American Workers," "The Soviet Union and Finland," "The Island Beacon," "Description of a Monstrous Betrayal and a Profit Making Swindle," "Speed the Deliverance of France and Britain by Withdrawing Canada From the War," "War What For?" "War Contracts, Graft and Robbery," "Educational Notes on the First Imperialist War 1914-18," "The Island Clarion," "Letters From Spain," "Trotskyism" and "Moscow News."

In addition there were 146 copies of a six page pamphlet, "A Political Letter on Our Present Task," upon which charges against the five men were based. This pamphlet was read to the court by Mr. Jackson.

## \$228 IN FINES

Persons who neglected to pay their road and poll tax and secure licenses for their dogs were fined a total of \$228 in Saanich Police Court Thursday by Magistrate H. C. Hall.

Twenty persons charged with failing to pay road and poll tax were fined a total of \$180. They were fined \$5 and \$1 costs on the poll tax charge and \$2 and \$1 costs on the road tax count.

Twenty persons also were fined for not having dog licenses. Two owners of female dogs were fined \$5 and \$1 costs, while 18 owners of male dogs were fined \$1 and \$1 costs each.

## C.C.F. Speaker Asks New Order

Mrs. Laura Jamieson, C.C.F. Vancouver Centre, said in the Legislature yesterday Canada and the Empire should use more intelligence in fighting the war.

"You can beat Hitler by offering the German people more than they've got now," she said. "Don't just offer them the status quo of capitalist democracy. They had that before and associated it with the worst period of their history. They preferred Hitler."

She quoted Dorothy Thompson as saying the older statesmen of Britain and France who wished to preserve this status quo were of the mentality that would lose the war.

"The movement for the new social order is under way. New Zealand has started. In Britain it has begun. And what are we doing about it here? Simply nothing," she declared.

## CHIDES LIBERALS

"It's time for us to consider seriously what part we are going to take in this great movement. If we don't do it the heroes of the Empire and the heroes of Germany can blow each other to pieces for 10 years and we'll get nowhere."

She chided Mrs. Paul Smith, Liberal woman member for Burrard, for refusing to discuss war aims when she spoke the other day.

"I didn't refuse to discuss them," was Mrs. Smith's rejoinder. "I simply did not discuss them that day. I said I thought there were certain subjects that had a prior place in this House. You said you stood with Mr. Churchill in declining to discuss them," said Mrs. Jamieson.

"At that time, yes," replied Mrs. Smith.

## ACT NOW

Mrs. Jamieson insisted the time to act was now.

"The people who only offer the countries of Europe the status quo are fighting the war for yesterday. Those of us who are asking for the new social order are fighting for tomorrow," she said.

She was particularly scornful of some of the jail terms imposed under Defence of Canada Regulations.

"People are jailed for having books on economics on their shelves that could be found in any library, and they get longer sentences than those meted out to proven fascists," she said.

"If the over-subscription of Canada's second war loan was a blow to Hitler, it must have made him feel very happy to read about these trials because the same books on economics that the Canadian government seems to fear are the same that Hitler fears and has had burned all over Germany."

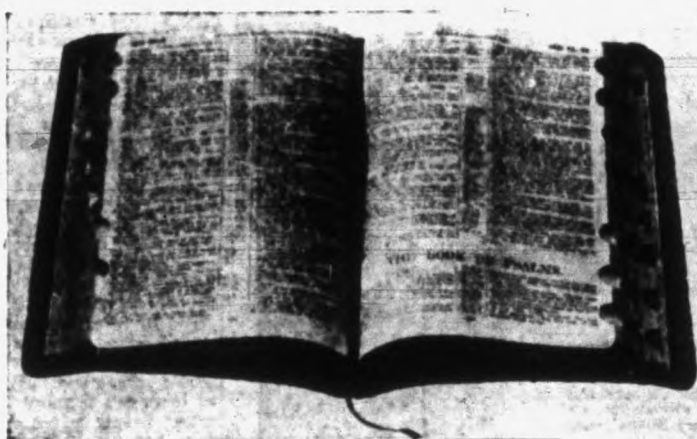
"These things don't win wars. They lose them by stirring up

## "Lest We Forget"

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NOVEMBER 11

Remembrance  
Day

In Tribute to Our  
Heroes of 1914-1918



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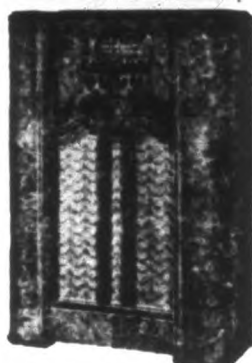
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**THE "WAREHOUSE"**  
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Wed Today At  
St. Mary's**

St. Mary's Church, Oak Bay, was beautifully decorated with standard baskets of autumn flowers at the chancel rails and posies of miniature white chrysanthemums on the guest pews for the wedding this afternoon at 1.45 of Muriel James Winterbottom, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Winterbottom, Moss Street, and Mr. Charles Edward Copeland Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Copeland, 1330 Minto Street. Archdeacon A. E. de L. Nunns performed the ceremony in the presence of a large congregation.

The bride wore a smart imported fitted woolen suit in Peru blue in the new torso length, trimmed with grey squirrel, complemented with a small grey squirrel turban, with Burgundy suede accessories. She carried a white prayerbook decked with orchids. Her sister, Miss Phyllis Winterbottom, was the only attendant, wearing an Angora red-tinge ensemble in copper penny tone, with model hat in nigger brown felt mounted with a pheasant quill, and accessories to match. She carried a sheaf of giant bronze chrysanthemums.

Mr. Winterbottom gave his daughter in marriage. Mr. Arthur H. Stott was groomsmen and Messrs. Robert Van Horne and Joseph Wheeler ushered the guests to the pews.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, Mrs. Winterbottom receiving in an imported model crepe gown in rosewood tone, with hat of black felt and a corsage bouquet of roses. She was assisted by Mrs. Copeland, mother of the groom, wearing a Vogue model dress of black crepe, with sequin trim, a tricorn model hat of black felt trimmed with American Beauty velvet, and a corsage bouquet of pink rosebuds and violets.

The bridal party received in the drawing room between standard baskets of white chrysanthemums in front of the fireplace. The buffet luncheon was served from a table covered with a Venetian lace cloth and arranged with flowers, and as the bride cut the three-tier wedding cake the toast was proposed by her uncle, Reeve R. Taylor.

Out of town guests included Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Kenyon, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Worth, Vancouver, and Mr. Victor Brachet, New Westminster.

Mr. and Mrs. Copeland left on the 4 o'clock plane for Vancouver, and on their return from their honeymoon will make their home on Heywood Avenue.

**Victoria Is Haven  
For Refugees**

Victoria is becoming a haven for refugees from the embattled Old World but now the ranks of those seeking sanctuary from human strife are being swelled daily by others who are fugitives from the rigors of a Canadian winter.

Mrs. Mary A. Amblard has fled Monte Carlo to take up residence at the Empress Hotel and plans to winter here. Sir James and Lady Drummond Graham abandoned two homes in France as well as a valuable collection of data and photographs, the fruits of many hazardous expeditions to Persia and the Caucasus, and this interesting English couple is also at the Empress Hotel. Lady Graham is a noted singer, having been heard on the Paris radio. Musical circles here are looking forward to a recital by her some time soon.

Also here are Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Toogood, also formerly of Paris; Mrs. Sonya Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Edmunds, Mrs. A. N. O'Kelly and Miss Sheelagh O'Kelly, all of London, England; Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Hemenway of Honolulu, and Mr. T. W. T. Tuckey from New Zealand.

These are members of Victoria's fast-growing overseas colony, not from Canadians are coming from less favored—climatically—parts of the Dominion to escape the rigors of the winter.

Now that southern climates are inaccessible for one reason and another the balmy climate, winter golf, riding, hiking, fishing and motoring of Vancouver Island are attracting Montrealeers, Winnipeggers, Ottawans, and others from east of the Rockies who are joining the overseas "fugitives" from different motives but with the same desire—a favorable winter climate. Thus recent arrivals at the Empress Hotel include Mr. and Mrs. J. Holroyde of Montreal, Mr. and Mrs. A. Jordan and Dr. and Mrs. F. J. A. Davidson of Toronto, Mrs. George Patterson Murphy and Miss N. Patterson Murphy of Ottawa, Dr. J. F. Catterall and Mrs. E. Wornon of London, Ont.

**ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND BRIDE**—Hon. Gordon S. Wismer and his bride, the former Dorothy Hillhouse Duncan, snapped by the Times cameraman as they were leaving the Metropolitan United Church after their marriage yesterday afternoon.**Social and Personal**Mrs. Helen Harryman of Lewis-  
ton, Idaho, who has been visiting  
in the city with her uncle, Mr.  
Frank Higgins, for several  
weeks, has returned home.Mrs. James C. Adam of Vic-  
toria was the guest of honor  
when Mrs. A. Carr Lumsden en-  
tertained at tea at her home in  
Vancouver yesterday.Miss Catrina McKinnon of the  
staff of the Empress Hotel has  
left to spend a month's holiday  
in Winnipeg, Toronto and in  
Montreal.Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mooney of  
Burbank, Cal., have arrived from  
the south on their honeymoon  
trip and are the guests of Mrs.  
Alfred Greaves, Juno Street.Mrs. A. E. Hodgins, Fairfield  
Road, left this afternoon for  
Vancouver to visit her son and  
daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs.  
Tom Hodgins, and attend the  
christening of their infant son.Mr. and Mrs. Robert Driscoll of  
Vancouver have arrived in Vic-  
toria to spend the week-end here  
with Mr. Driscoll's mother, Mrs.  
M. F. Driscoll, and Mrs. C. F.  
Armstrong.Rev. J. L. Donaldson and Mrs.  
Donaldson of Halifax, who came  
out to Victoria recently to visit  
Mrs. Donaldson's brothers, Mr. J.  
A. Payzant and Mr. F. A. Pay-  
zant, have taken up residence at  
the Mount Edward Apartments.Mrs. David Deig, who is visit-  
ing her sister, Mrs. J. G. Ford  
ham in Vancouver, was the guest  
of honor when Mrs. Arthur Kirk  
patrick entertained at the tea  
hour in the mainland city yes-  
terday.The former pupils of South  
Park School who attended there  
in the days when the late Miss  
Agnes Deans Cameron was prin-  
cipal will be sorry to learn that  
Milton Douglas passed away in  
Seattle on Tuesday, November 5,  
after a lingering illness. He had  
been blind and paralysed but was  
cheerful in talking about his  
former school companions and  
teachers.Mrs. W. N. Edwards, Gordon  
Head, recently entertained a  
group of Red Cross workers.  
During the afternoon Florence  
Edwards, representing the Gor-  
don Head Badminton Club, pre-  
sented Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Lam-  
brick with a silver tea service as  
a token of appreciation. The in-  
vited guests were: Mesdames A.  
Lambrick, G. Rossion, J. Holmes,  
C. Grant, S. Ruby, Harris and  
Misses Florence Edwards and  
Jean Grant.Mrs. K. Forrest, Dalhousie  
Street, was hostess on Tuesday  
evening at a kitchen shower,  
given in honor of Miss Olive Mac-  
leach, whose marriage to Mr.  
Ralph Dumbleton takes place this  
month. As she entered the living-  
room the bride-to-be received a  
corsage bouquet of pink carnations  
and heather. The gifts were pre-  
sented in a decorated clothes  
basket. Later a buffet supper was  
served. Mrs. Charles Maclean and  
Mrs. K. Dumbleton poured tea  
and coffee. The invited guests  
were: Mesdames S. McPhee, T.  
Baldwin, F. Woodburn, J. Halkett,  
H. Jones, W. Ackerman, Deal,  
Woods, English, C. Maclean, K.  
Dumbleton, R. Vale, L. Vale, E.  
A. Simpson, G. M. Duncan, R.  
Duncan, and Misses M. Dumble-  
ton, M. Halkett, A. Boyce and  
Darlain and Joyce Woodburn.Mr. Fred De Beck, who is at-  
tending the University of British  
Columbia at Vancouver, is spend-  
ing the week-end with his parents,  
Mr. and Mrs. E. K. De Beck,  
Somass Avenue.Miss Marjorie Leeming has  
come over from Vancouver to  
spend the week-end with her  
father, Mr. Thomas Leeming, at  
their country cottage at the  
Lagoon.Miss Emma Mutch was hostess  
recently to the members of the  
Chisholm's Bridge Club at her  
home on Foster Street. Dainty  
refreshments were served and  
prizes were won by Mrs. Gilbert  
Stancome and Mrs. Robert  
Stewart. Members present were:  
Misses Peggy Merritt, Irene Wal-  
lace, Betty Lansell, Emma  
Mutch, Muriel Tolpitt, Mrs.  
Florence Auchterlonie and Mrs.  
Robert Stewart. The guest of the  
evening was Mrs. G. Stancome.  
The next meeting will be held at  
the home of Miss Irene Wallace,  
Hillside Avenue.Mrs. Harold Gaines, formerly  
Miss Joyce Murray, was guest  
of honor at a miscellaneous  
show held at the home of Mrs.  
Gordon Ritz, Glyn Road, on Wed-  
nesday evening. The many use-  
ful gifts were presented to the  
bride in a prettily decorated floral  
basket. During the evening a  
contest was played, the winners  
being Mrs. M. P. Paine, and little  
Miss Coral Winters. Dainty re-  
freshments were served by the  
hostess, assisted by Mrs. E. Aber-  
crombie, Mrs. W. Paine, and Mrs.  
C. D. Knowles. Those present  
were: Mesdames T. Murray, J.  
Gaines, G. Lukis, C. C. Knowles,  
F. Abercrombie, W. Paine, C. D.  
Knowles, T. Winters, G. Ellis, M.  
P. Paine, A. Southwell, C. New-  
man, E. Burkholder, G. Ritz, H.  
Gaines, and the little Misses  
Coral Winters, June Winters, and  
Judy Paine.A kitchen shower was held by  
Miss Margaret Greenway on  
Thursday evening at her parents'  
home, 1880 St. Ann Street, Oak  
Bay, in honor of Miss Marion  
Dale, a bride-to-be. The guest of  
honor was escorted to the kitchen,  
where the gifts were laid out on  
the kitchen table. Games were  
played, the winners being Miss  
Marjorie Brown and Mrs. Wallis.  
Supper was served from a table  
decorated with an ecru lace cloth  
and chrysanthemums. The in-  
vited guests included: Mesdames  
E. Dale, Harvey, Jamieson, Wal-  
lis, Groth, C. Ballantyne, H. R.  
Brown, E. Andrews, J. Smith, C.  
Dale, R. Hopkins, Sutherland,  
Dale-Johnson, Porter, N. J. Wil-  
liams, D. Kleig, Owens Smith, D.  
Smith, Pellow, Southwell, E.  
Waterhouse, T. R. Bell, Mrs. M.  
Graham, F. G. Greenway, H. Mur-  
ray, and Misses M. Greenway, F.  
Gwynne, M. Brown, D. Dale-  
Johnson and M. Dale.The Amputations Association  
of the Great War held its an-  
nual ball last evening at the Em-  
press Hotel under the patronage  
of His Honor the Lieutenant-Gov-  
ernor, Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Com-  
modore W. J. R. Beech, Brigadier  
C. V. Stockwell, D.O.C., M.D. 11;  
Mr. Commodore A. E. Godfrey,  
O.C. Western Air Command, and  
Mr. Walter C. Nichol. The ball-  
room was effectively decorated  
with flags and guests were wel-  
comed by the president of the  
association, Mr. S. Chilverall, and  
the dance committee, which in-  
cluded Mr. J. Davey, chairman;  
Mr. H. Thirwall and Mr. H.  
Riches. An excellent program of**Wedding at Manse  
Of Minister's  
Daughter**In a pretty floral setting at the  
home of the bride's parents, St.  
Paul's Presbyterian Church  
Manse, Mary Street, today at  
noon, the marriage was solemn-  
ized of Lenore Beatrice, elder  
daughter of Rev. James Hyde and  
Mrs. Hyde, to Mr. Thomas Guy  
Cochrane, son of Mr. and Mrs.  
George Cochrane of Vancouver.  
The ceremony was performed be-  
neath an arch decorated with  
pink and white chrysanthemums  
and a white floral bell, the bride's  
father officiating, assisted by  
Rev. Samuel Lundie.Mrs. Hyde gave her daughter  
in marriage, the bride wearing an  
attractive velvet frock of Conti-  
nental blue, with matching velvet  
turban and accessories en suite,  
and carried a Colonial bouquet  
of pink and white chrysanthem-  
ums, pink roses and gardenias.  
Mrs. Sidney Silvester of Vancou-  
ver was her sister's matron of  
honor, gowned in French blue  
crepe, with matching accessories,  
and a corsage bouquet of pale  
pink rosebuds. Mr. Wm. Coch-  
rane of Nanaimo supported his  
brother.After the ceremony a reception  
was held, Mrs. Hyde receiving the  
guests in a brown jacquard crepe  
gown, with hat and accessories  
to match, and a corsage bouquet  
of roses. She was assisted by  
Mrs. Wellesley Dorman of Vancou-  
ver, sister of the bridegroom.The buffet luncheon was served  
from a table covered with a Ma-  
deira cloth, centred with the  
three-tier wedding cake, and ar-  
ranged with pale pink rosebuds  
in silver vases.Out of town guests included  
Miss Dorothy Cochrane, Vancou-  
ver; Mrs. Wm. Cochrane, Nana-  
immo; Mrs. John Cochrane,  
Ladysmith, and Mr. Sidney Sil-  
vester, Halifax, N.S.Mr. and Mrs. Cochrane left by  
motor for a honeymoon trip up-  
island, the bride traveling in a  
silver-toned blue velvet swaggar  
suit, with accessories to match.  
They will make their home in  
Vancouver.dance music played by the or-  
chestra included many of the old  
war tunes as well as the latest  
and most popular song hits. A  
buffet supper was served in the  
ballroom, and dancing continued  
until 2 a.m. The proceeds will  
be devoted to the general funds  
of the association.Patrons of the concert to be  
given by Alexander Kipnis and  
Anne Jamison at the Armories  
next Saturday in aid of the Lord  
Mayor's fund include: His Honor  
the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs.  
Hamber, Premier Pattullo, Major-  
General and Mrs. R. O. Alexander,  
Commodore and Mrs. W. J. R.  
Beech, Air Commodore and Mrs.  
A. E. Godfrey, the Right Rev. H.  
E. Sexton, Bishop of British Col-  
umbia; the Right Rev. J. Cody,  
Bishop of Victoria; Hon. G. M.  
Weir, Minister of Education; Lady  
Barnard, Mrs. Huntly Green, Mrs.  
W. C. Nichol, Mrs. J. O. Cameron,  
Mrs. J. W. Spencer, Mrs. W. H.  
Molson, Mrs. J. W. Benning and  
Miss K. Agnew.In compliment to Miss Grace  
Zala, whose marriage to Mr.  
Philip S. Ballam, R.C.E., will take  
place this month, the Misses Isla  
and Ella Mitchell were joint  
hostesses at a party on Thursday  
evening at their home on Fern-  
wood Road. On her arrival, Miss  
Zala was presented with a cor-  
sage bouquet of pink carnations  
and her mother with a corsage of  
white carnations. Later a com-  
bined waffle iron and sandwich  
toaster and a number of miscel-  
laneous gifts were given to Miss  
Zala. The supper table was ar-  
ranged with white tulle on which  
reposed pink candles in silver  
holders, and a two-tier ice cream  
cake, surmounted with miniature  
bride and bridegroom. Through-  
out the home pink and white  
flowers were used in decoration.The guests included Miss Grace  
Zala, Mrs. H. T. Zala, Mrs. J.  
Knowles, Mrs. Grimston, Mrs. H.  
Deane, Mrs. N. Scafe, Mrs. H.  
Lynn, Mrs. A. B. Smith, Mrs. C.  
Hanna, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. B.  
Acreman, Mrs. Bert Zala, Mrs. J.  
Passmore, Mrs. W. J. Miles, Mrs.  
J. Holmes, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs.  
D. Campbell, Mrs. J. Oakman,  
Mrs. W. T. Bradley, Mrs. F. Zala  
and the Misses Muriel Zala, Flor-  
ence Robertson, Lillian Johnson,  
Myrtle Bell, Lottie Anderson,  
Rose Anderson, Marguerite An-  
derson, Helen Mitchell, Lillian  
Parfitt, Velma Holmes, Pam  
Grimston and Irene Scoble.In honor of the 21st birthday  
of their daughter, Marjorie, Mr.  
and Mrs. J. S. Nott, Burbridge  
Road, Royal Oak, entertained at a  
party at McMoran's Pavilion,  
Thursday evening. Many beau-  
tiful gifts were received by the  
guest of honor. Dancing was en-  
joyed. Supper was served at a  
table centred with the birthday  
cake and arranged with pink  
streamers, pink tapers and vases  
of pink chrysanthemums and  
pink carnations. The guests were  
Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Hutchison, Mr.**APPEALS TO CHILDREN**—Mrs. E. W. Hamber, who, inspired by  
the recent message broadcast by H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth to the  
children of the Empire, makes an appeal, through the Minister of  
Education, Hon. George M. Weir, to every child throughout B.C. for  
donations, large and small, that will contribute directly to the wel-  
fare and pleasure of less fortunate children across the Atlantic.  
Collections for this fund are being made in all the public and private  
schools on November 15. The money raised will be sent direct to  
Princess Elizabeth, asking her to accept it for the relief and com-  
fort of children in Great Britain who have already suffered much  
in the war.**Musical Art to  
Feature Singers**Some lovely old English airs  
will be included in the attractive  
program arranged by the Victoria  
Musical Art Society for its con-  
cert at the Empress Hotel next  
Wednesday evening by the Eliza-  
bethan Singers, including Dor-  
othy Parsons, Phyllis Townsend,  
Dudley Wickett and Jack Town-  
send, and Miss Maquinn Daniels,  
pianiste.Ensemble numbers will in-  
clude: "God Be In My Head" "I  
Would Be True," "Legend,"  
"Brother James' Air," "April Is In  
My Mistress' Face," "In Going  
to My Lonely Bed," "The Willow  
Tree," "Spinning Wheel Quartet  
from 'Martha,'" "Sweet Day,"  
"Linden Lea," "Spring, the Sweet  
Spring," three songs from "The  
Sailor's Garland," "May Day  
Carol," "The Ships of Arcary" and  
"A Poet's Hymn."Dorothy Parsons will sing a  
group of solos, including "The  
May Night" and "The Loreley,"  
and Dudley Wickett's solos will  
include "In Youth Is Pleasure,"  
"Five Notes" and "The Vagabond."  
Pianoforte solos by Miss Daniels  
will include three Debussy num-  
bers: "Reflections in the Water,"  
"Claire De Lune" and "The Hills  
of Anacapri."Prior to the main program,  
members of the intermediates  
group will contribute three  
groups, including solos by Marie  
Vowles, violinist; Dorothy Hard-  
ing, pianist, and piano duet by  
Eather Decker and Frank Moore.and Mrs. Alex Sutherland, Mr.  
and Mrs. J. F. S. Clark, Mr. and  
Mrs. E. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs.  
Ray Byers, Mr. and Mrs. George  
Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Linter,  
Mr. and Mrs. G. Polson, Mr. and  
Mrs. H. Brewster, Mr. and Mrs.  
E. E. Draper, Mrs. A. M. Smith,  
Mrs. J. Nott, Mrs. F. Lister,  
Misses Gladys Morgan, Ida  
Pearce, Eva Jones, Pat Hutchison,  
Inez Jeune, Gladys Green, C.  
Welchman, Dale Sutherland,  
Marie Edwards, Audrey Meston,  
Doreen Nott, Myra Hodgson, Pat  
Young, Doreen Broadfoot, Audrey  
Brethour, Kay and Olive Turner,  
Joyce Bell, Lillian Johnson, Hazel  
Brewster, Margaret Mouch, Doris  
and Gwen Mitchell, Barbara Mel-  
drum, Florence Ellis, Dolly  
Warren, Del Smith, Messrs. Ray  
Oliver, W. O. McArthur, Ray  
Lamont, Bruce MacKay, Joch  
Dunlop, Corpl. J. Yorker, Walter  
Scott, Bob Sutton, Ralph McDon-  
ald, Kenneth Polson, Douglas  
Brimcomb, Ned Sparks, Ed.  
Boyle, Jim Amos, Chris Robbins,  
Ken Stanlake, Flight Sgt.  
Watts, Alan Griffin, John Lister,  
Sergt. H. F. McAfee, Andy Mac-  
Lachlan, Archie Broadfoot, Chris  
Joyce, Stafford Thompson, Jim  
Franchuk, Paddy Birchall, Const.  
Eric Elwell, Gordon Hayward,  
Bob Spooner and Bob Nott.**ROYAL OAK INN**  
Remembrance  
Day  
**DINNER**  
\$1.00  
For Reservations  
Phone Colquhoun 125**Fur Coats!**The largest stock... the  
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distress to thousands of people. Many  
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restore proper functioning of the  
digestive system. Cal-Bio-Soda gives  
instant relief from the distress of  
digestive disturbances. Cal-Bio-Soda  
is on sale for 25c, 45c and 80c at  
all Cunningham Drug Stores and  
other drug stores.**TAKE BILE BEANS****SEE IT TODAY!**  
**THE NEW COLEMAN**  
**OIL BURNER**  
**HEATER**  
**\$59.95**  
Outselling All Others**Coast Hardware**  
2415 Douglas St. Phone E 2115**Black Suede Pumps**With "Furniture" Heels  
They're New! They're Exciting!  
Size 3 to 9 1/2  
**\$3.98****THE VANITY**  
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LAST DAYS OF SALE  
Dainty Selection  
**Lucien Mounet**  
1114 BROAD ST. C 220



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Hudson's Bay Co., \$1,500; London and Western Trust Co., \$25; Mr. and Mrs. R. H. B. Ker, \$750; Ker and Stephenson Ltd., \$150; Dr. M. J. Keys, \$50; Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Goward, \$300; J. L. Mara, \$200; Mrs. J. H. Frank, \$100; Cords Piston Ring Co., \$25; B. Wilson Ice Co., \$50; G. H. Gowan, \$25; Malek's Ltd., \$60; Harold Husband, \$25; Luney Bros., \$50; Marshall-Wells Ltd., \$25; Moore-Whittington Lumber Co., \$125; Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Cameron, \$100; Walter Walker and Sons, \$75; Nesbitt, Thompson & Co., \$50; Davis Drake Ltd., \$75; Producers' Sand and Gravel Ltd., \$200; Vancouver Island Coach Lines, \$150; A. L. Taylor, \$60; C. E. Wilson, \$200; Yarrow's Ltd., \$500; S. J. Drake, \$37.50; A. Davis, \$37.50; P. L. Naismith, \$100; W. T. Strath, \$60.

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## Good Crowd at War Relief Show

Several hundred citizens of Victoria, mindful of the victims in England of the inhuman bombing by the Nazis and anxious to swell the coffers of the Lord Mayor's Fund, turned out last night at the old country fair, aquacade and dance held at the Crystal Garden by the Victoria Order of the Moose. The Elks Club assisted with some of the attractions.

Every penny raised will be donated to the Lord Mayor's Fund. Although it will be several days before all tickets will be in and the total realized, officials expressed the belief that they will turn over a considerable amount to the fund.

## LOTS OF ATTRACTIONS

Fortune-telling, roulette-wheels, bingo, home cooking and needle-work, novelty stalls, with prizes of hams, bacon, candles, lamps, electric irons and parcels of groceries all added to the festivities usually found at a country fair. People thronged the hall at the north end of the building, attracted there by loudspeakers and barkers, to try their luck at the various games. One stall urged people to send parcels of clothing to Britain, displaying some of the articles needed and giving advice as to where they should be sent.

Members of the Victoria Amateur Swimming Club, having their weekly practice, provided a diversion in the way of swimming and diving exhibitions. Mermen and mermaids, under the coaching of Jim McCague and Mrs. A. Hibberson, displayed various swimming strokes and diving numbers to an appreciative audience.

The Victoria Boys' Band, under the direction of C. H. Rowles, played several selections both in the Garden and outside, parading through town before the start of the program.

Throughout the evening "Piccadilly Kate," resplendent in her brilliantly-colored dress and shawls, mingled with the crowd, selling ears of wheat tied with patriotic ribbon. The wheat was given by members of St. John's Church.

Dancing to the strains of a popular seven-piece orchestra was enjoyed by the younger set for the latter half of the evening's entertainment.

**Catholic Mission School**  
Victoria's first Roman Catholic Chinese mission school will shortly be opened in the old Brown home at the northwest corner of North Park and Quadra Streets. The house is now being altered and renovated and turned into classrooms.

Rev. Father W. J. Matte, recently returned from mission work in China, will be the principal and the teachers will be Sisters of Our Lady of the Angels, who came here some months ago and are now operating Loretto Hall, the old Pendray home, on Belleville Street.

## MACAULAY TROOPS ENJOY CONCERT

Men of the forces stationed at Macaulay Point enjoyed an excellent entertainment Thursday night in the recreation hall at the Y.M.C.A. Canteen Hut.

The show was modeled on the concert parties which were so popular with the troops overseas during the last war. It was under the direction of the Groves family, Frieda and Joy, with Hal Groves as M.C., assisted by pupils of Dorothy Cox of the British School of Dancing, and two vocalists, Nancy Anthony and Lou Bon Bernard.

The audience showed marked appreciation of all the items on the program.

It opened with a chorus, in which the audience joined, followed by a Spanish dance by Irene Atkins and Beverley Cox. Nancy Anthony sang "Come to the Fair" and "I Dream of Jean-

nie With the Light Brown Hair." Joy Groves gave realistic impersonations in dialect, as well as joining her father in a clever duet entitled "Etiquette," while Bernice Atkins delighted the audience with her tap dancing.

Five-year-old Garry Richardson gave two tap dances—one in military uniform and the other as a dude complete with morning coat and pale grey pants.

Beryl King, introduced as the "Queen of Rhythm" was excellent in tap dancing.

Popular items were songs by Lou Bernard, who before joining the navy in Saskatoon, broadcast weekly on the CBC program, "Mates and Middles."

## Beer for Soldiers

MELBOURNE (AP)—The Australian government has modified its previous order forbidding the sale of liquor in army camps. Wet canteens, for the sale of beer only, will be established in army camps, except those of military men. Air force camps also will remain dry.

## JACK VAIO IS ALUMNI PRESIDENT

At the annual meeting and election of officers of the Victoria High School Alumni, held at the Cat 'n' Fiddle on Wednesday night, Jack Vaio was elected president, succeeding William Hole, who holds the position of vice-president for the coming year.

Other officers elected to handle the Alumni's affairs for the next year were: Leslie Lamb, treasurer; Betty Hill-Tout, recording secretary; Jean Miller, corresponding secretary; Don Hughes re-elected chairman of clubs and activities committee; Don Smyth, entertainment committee; Ralph Shepherd, sports committee; George Todd, membership committee, and Bob Donaldson, publicity.

During the evening plans were discussed for the Alumni's super-stition dance to be held on Friday, December 13, and for the possible importation of Sandy de Sandis' orchestra from Vancouver for this dance. Plans for the latter event are not definite as yet.

The meeting closed with refreshments and dancing.

## Scouts to Hear Chief Commissioner

John A. Stiles, O.B.E., chief executive commissioner of the Canadian Council of Boy Scouts from Ottawa, will address a meeting of Scouts and officials in local headquarters, 1034 Johnson Street, on Sunday night at 8. He will arrive in the city tomorrow afternoon from up-island, where he has been visiting.

Commissioner Stiles has been touring various Scout centres in the province to aid leaders in gearing the war effort of the organization to a faster pace. He is also assisting them in launching an appeal for new leaders to take the place of those scoutmasters and assistant masters who are now serving with His Majesty's forces.

## A.R.P. ACTIVITIES

Newly-formed Chinese detachment, District 38, met on Tuesday in the City Hall, with about 24 members present. Capt. W. Ellis, civilian protection officer, outlined the purpose of the organization and the duties of the wardens. He expressed thanks for their loyal co-operation and willingness to assist the organization in any way possible. Chief J. A. McLellan and Alderman R. A. C. Dewar, representing the city, congratulated so many well-known citizens on being present, and were confident that full reliance could be placed on them. Alderman Dewar also expressed the thanks of the city to the Chinese community for their recent handsome donation to the Lord Mayor's Fund. Dr. T. W. Gray, representing the St. John Ambulance Association, warned them that it was necessary to be prepared for any eventuality arising out of the war, and suggested that as many as possible take the first aid course.

Joseph Hope, speaking on behalf of the members present, said that he had been instructed to say that at their next meeting in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce they would formulate their plans as to how they would carry out the instructions explained by Capt. Ellis. Mr. Hope assured Capt. Ellis that all members were responsible people who would not disappoint him. Many were very successful in business and all were very loyal to the British Empire. They had come to this country as pioneers and had shared the tribulations and prosperity of the British people and felt very proud to take part in this great work.

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## Calgary Flier Honored

CALGARY (CP)—Flight-Lieut. W. W. H. Martyn, Calgary, of the fleet air arm of the Royal Navy has been given a second mention in dispatches, according to word received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Martyn, in a cable. The award was made for good service in air attacks on oil tanks in Norway.



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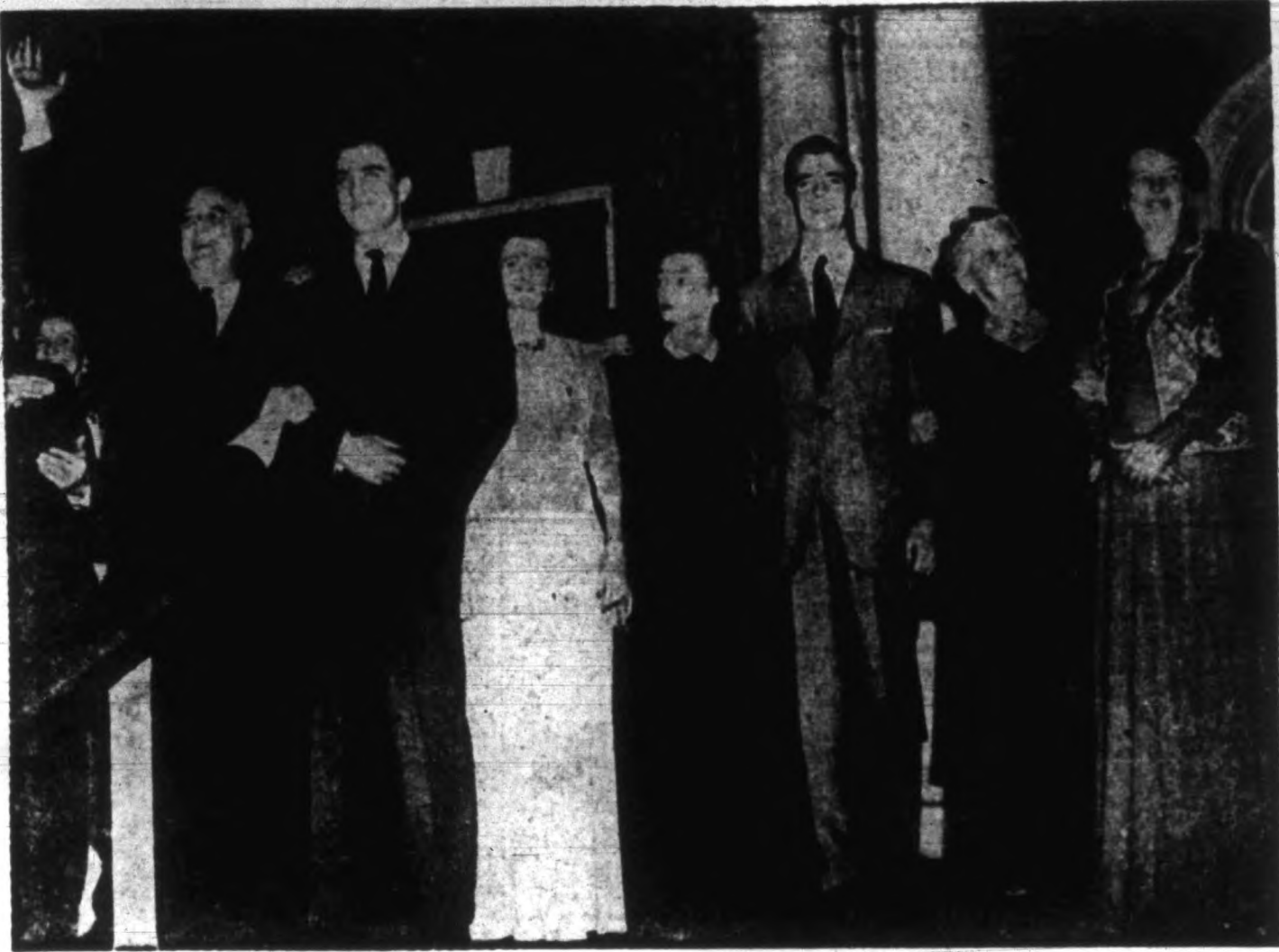
4 oz. ... \$4.00  
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# Roosevelt Declared 'Safe on Third'



It's a custom of many years' standing for Hyde Park people to gather at the and his family, greeting the crowd from the porch. From left: The President; Roosevelt home on election night to cheer the winner. Here are the President Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., and his wife; John Roosevelt and his wife, and the President's mother and his wife. The crowd carried a banner reading "Safe on Third."



**HER DADDY IS GOING TO WAR**—While the train rolled on through the night, carrying her daddy to war, this little girl snuggled in his arms, perhaps dreaming of the day when he'd return. Bound for an eastern seaport, this French Canadian soldier brought along his small family to wave him farewell as his ship sailed out into the Atlantic.



**LEWIS' RESIGNATION 'ACCEPTED'**—Banner "accepting" the resignation of John L. Lewis, C.I.O. president, who threatened to leave that post if President Roosevelt was re-elected, shown stretched across the entrance of the United Mine Workers of America building immediately after Roosevelt's victory was announced.



**HURT IN COLLISION**—Mary Boland, 60-year-old film comedienne, was reported in a "critical" condition November 7, from injuries suffered when her station wagon collided head-on with an automobile near Loma Linda, Cal.

**AIRMEN ON PARADE**—Putting on a display for the 75,000 spectators who saw the final events of the international ploughing meet at St. Thomas, Ontario, 3,000 recruits from the R.C.A.F. station march past a reviewing stand, as spectators cheer.



**NORWEGIAN FLIERS GET REVOLVER INSTRUCTION**—Five nights a week Lieutenants of the Royal Norwegian Air Force, stationed at Toronto Island airport, take revolver practice at the range at Forest Hill police station. Under the tutelage of Fireman Arthur Webster and other crack marksmen, the Norwegian officers are rapidly learning the use of small arms. Above, left to right, are: Lieuts. Abildsoe and Hagen, Fireman Arthur Webster and Lieuts. Tyedte and Mohr examining a target.



**LOST U.S. FLIERS IN R.C.A.F.**—Two weeks ago Walter Pague (left), and buddy, Ken Jarvis, were less than a week from graduating into the advanced U.S. army air corps training course, with commissions as officers. Now they are in the R.C.A.F., starting all over again at the bottom as A.C.F.s. They explained they were expelled from the U.S. Air Force for infractions of rules—adding that infractions of the rules include going on a cross-country flying test, getting lost and turning up miles off your course. By coincidence, very close to your best girl's home.



**THEIR CALL TO DUTY IS SOUNDED ON WHISTLE**—These British girls are learning to blow their own whistle. They answered the call for men and women to operate 2,000 buses brought in from the provinces to London. Here a conductor instructs them in the way to get the proper professional foot on the conductor's whistle. The girls take the places of men needed for the fighting forces. Despite blitzkrieg, London's transport service goes on.

## Between Censored Lines

Things have been rather quiet the last week. Some damage has been done of course but not on the scale of previous weeks. I figure, however, that when London is experiencing a dull night some other part of the country is catching hell. To-date that has proven fairly correct so I guess the bombers will be back in force again some night for another session. Meanwhile they keep sending over occasional night raiders to keep the city on edge. Last evening is a good example of this technique. A bomber came up the Thames to the Center of London, then cruised slowly around overhead for two hours, occasionally dropping a high explosive and two smaller bombs whenever it sighted some objective. Which brings up the thought that although there is considerable indiscriminate bombing during a large raid, the bombardiers evidently have certain points marked out and the pilot cruises around over the city in a great circle enabling the aim to be fixed. When their time is up and they disappear a new plane moves in and starts popping away. At his particular section. Now they move in from the Channel to London in a dead straight line reminds me of how American airline pilots are enabled to fly from New York to Cleveland, for example, at night.

This is a paragraph of a letter from a Londoner to a friend on this side. It throws light on the problem of dealing with lone bombers attacking London. Deleted phrases were scissored out by censor.



**ON GUARD OVER VITAL FIRTH OF FORTH BRIDGE**—Frowning muzzles of anti-aircraft guns on a British warship sweep the skies, ready if German planes again attempt to blast the great steel bridge spanning Scotland's Firth of Forth. The Forth Bridge was one of the first objectives attacked by Nazi raiders on outbreak of the war and it and the naval base have been bombed repeatedly ever since.



**UNDER MYRIAD LIGHTS**—Night falls, but work goes on at Grand Coulee Dam in Washington, where the mighty structure is rapidly being rushed to completion. By the end of this year the first power will be available from two 10,000 kilowatt house units.











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## Liner Britain's Dead Honored

MONTREAL — Officers and men of R.M.S. Empress of Britain, who lost their lives in the sinking of the former flagship of the Canadian Pacific fleet by enemy action October 26, will be paid a final, solemn tribute at a memorial service in the church of St. Andrew's and St. Paul, at 4, Sunday afternoon. Directors, officers and employees of the Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited will join with other Montrealers in honoring the memory of the sailors who lived up to the proudest traditions of the sea while their ship sank under them. The service, which will include a number of hymns and an anthem appropriate to the memory of the Empress of Britain's dead, will be conducted by Rev. George H. Donald and Rev. Gordon Taylor.

## SHIP LOSSES

By the Canadian Press  
Although German claims ran high, little definite information as to merchant shipping losses became available from British or neutral sources in the week ended November 8.

The 16,698-ton British liner Rangitiki and the 4,952-ton freighter Cornish Star sent messages they were being shelled by a German warship in the North Atlantic, but there was no further word and it was not known whether they were sunk or escaped.

Two other liners, the 18,724-ton Laurentic and the 11,314-ton Patroclus, were announced as torpedoed, but they had been armed as merchant cruisers and were therefore classified as warships rather than merchant vessels.

The 5,527-ton British freighter Empire Dorado advised she was "sinking slowly" west of Ireland. The cause of the ship's plight was not known and the vessel's final fate was not established.

All this left the 1,383-ton Swedish vessel Meggie the only known merchant sinking of the week.

In its summary for the week ending October 28 the British Admiralty said eight British, neutral and allied ships, totaling 16,960 tons, were sunk in that period. These did not include the liner Empress of Britain, 42,348 tons, sunk October 28. Altogether, however, these losses—totaling 59,208 tons—were far below the 190,000 tons lost the previous week and only 3,000 tons over the weekly average of 56,250 tons since the war began.

## AIR SERVICE TO ALASKA SUSPENDED

SEATTLE (AP)—Winter suspension of its Alaska passenger service was announced last night by Pan American Airways, along with a temporary interruption of air mail and express service.

The company blamed unfavorable northern weather, but announced that mail and express service will be resumed in Douglas DC3 land planes after proving flights. The service has been operating Sikorsky amphibian planes.

Robert Bullwinkel, local manager, said the company hoped to begin year-round passenger service with new equipment early in 1941.

## MAILS

TELEGRAMS AND ATTELS  
Close, 1:10 p.m. November 12, December 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1940.  
Close, 1:10 p.m. November 12, December 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1940.  
Close, 1:10 p.m. November 12, December 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1940.

IF YOUR TIME IS PRECIOUS—  
**FLY**  
Information and Reservations  
Northern Pacific Travel Bureau  
802 Government Bldg.  
Vancouver, B.C.

## SALTSPRING ISLAND FERRY

### DAILY SAILINGS

EXCEPT WEDNESDAYS

Lt. Fairford Harbor 8:15 a.m.  
Lt. Roberts Bay 8:30 a.m.  
4:45 p.m.  
5:00 p.m.

Automobiles (including driver), 75c to \$1.50  
Passengers 25c  
Trucks (including driver), \$1.25 to \$1.50  
Motorcycles (including driver), 50c

## Fares

For Further Information and Motor Coach Connections Phone 2-1171 or 2-1172

GULF ISLANDS FERRY CO. LIMITED

## Around the Docks

### Beacon Missing

Mariners are advised by Col. A. W. R. Wilby, agent, Department of Transport, that the day beacon near Burio Island, Banfield Creek, Vancouver Island, is reported missing. The beacon will be rebuilt at the first opportunity.

## New Longshore Contract Signed

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Climaxing 14 months of negotiations, C.I.O. longshoremen and the Waterfront Employers' Association last night reached tentative agreement on the terms of a new contract covering 14,000 west coast longshoremen.

The proposal must be ratified by memberships of the two organizations, to become effective. In the main, the new contract as drafted last night and signed by negotiators for both sides, followed previous contracts, particularly in provisions on hours, preference on employment, hiring halls, holidays and penalty rates.

However, it included amendments providing for the creation of a "coast labor relations committee" which would serve as a court of appeal from the present port committees, and tend to eliminate much of the present long and costly arbitration procedure.

The tentative contract, which would extend until September 30, 1942, instead of expiring at the end of a year, as formerly, also provided for semiannual wage reviews.

### Oyster River Pioneer Dies Up-Island

CAMPBELL RIVER (CP)—Funeral services are being arranged for James McIver, known as the "father" of the Oyster River district, where he was shipwrecked in 1887.

He was aboard a trading vessel which was wrecked on a bar off the mouth of Oyster River. Cast up on the shore more dead than alive, McIver resolved to abandon the sea. He erected a shack and established himself with a few cattle.

In the years that followed, McIver saw the district around him settled and a few years ago a paved highway replaced the underbrush at his front door. He was famous in the district for his reported ability to discover water locations with the aid of a willow fork. He located scores of well sites for his neighbors in this way. McIver was a native to Newfoundland.

### Lane in Lifeboat For 10 Days

MONTREAL (CP)—A cheery message received from Douglas Lane, Victoria-born chief steward of the ill-fated freighter Saint Malo, when he was landed safely at a British port after 10 days at sea in an open boat was made public yesterday by steamship officials here.

"Sunk, saved and smiling," the message said. "Slight case of trench fever and wound in leg, and being looked after royally. Please advise. Best regards."

A list of 28 missing crew members and 16 landed safely in the United Kingdom was issued October 31 by the Canadian government merchant marine here, operators of the ship.

Lane is the third son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert V. Lane, 1048 Pendergast Street.

### Egg Prices

These prices are obtained daily from the office of the Dominion Government Food Products Inspection Service, Victoria. 2022. Prices as announced November 6 are:

To producer, delivered, cases returned:  
Grade A large 25c  
Grade A medium 23c  
Grade A pullets 21c  
Wholesale to retail:  
Grade A large 60c  
Grade A medium 55c  
Grade A pullets 50c

## Believes Brother May Be Alive

VANCOUVER (CP)—Capt. Walter Carr, skipper of the wrecked seiner Liberty, believes his brother, Augustine Carr, is still alive somewhere on the rugged west coast of Vancouver Island near Port Alberni, towards which he was seen swimming when the vessel piled on a reef last Thursday.

Capt. Carr said his brother was swimming strongly 50 feet from shore when last seen and should have been able to reach a sandy beach. No trace has been found of him, however.

George Stilnovich, 51, died after immersion in the gale-tossed waters after the wreck. Capt. Carr and John Lencic were rescued by another seiner and two other crew members swam to shore.

PORT ALBERNI (CP)—Capt. J. Gillespie and his crew of the Vancouver seiner Gaspak returned to the fishing grounds today, the dramatic rescue of two men from the wrecked seiner Liberty just another episode in their adventurous lives.

A third man, George Stilnovich, died shortly after being pulled from the water by the Gaspak's crew after the Liberty piled on a reef in Useless Inlet early Thursday. Capt. Walter Carr of the Liberty and John Lencic were pulled from the water, but Carr's brother, Augustine, disappeared in the surf after shouting to the Gaspak to rescue Stilnovich first.

John Katnich, Jim Richardson and Matt Jurjevich swam ashore and walked barefooted in their underwear several miles to Ecoole, 32 miles south of here. Richardson and Jurjevich are in hospital here recovering from shock and exposure.

## 5 TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHTS MADE

MONTREAL — This year five trans-Atlantic flights were made by the Airways Atlantic Limited of the British Overseas Airways. The flying boat Clarc crossed the ocean and back four times and the Clyde once, in 51 of the year and without mishap. Capt. J. C. Kelly Rogers and Capt. J. P. Kirtan were the skippers.

Among the passengers carried were Capt. H. H. Balfour, M.C., M.P., Under Secretary of State, British Air Ministry; C. R. Fairley, the airplane manufacturer; Major R. H. Mayo, designer of the "pickaback" plane, Mercury Naia, and Air Marshal W. A. Bishop, V.C., the Canadian ace of the last war.

Trans-Canada Air Lines, as agent for British Overseas Airways, was responsible for shore arrangements at Beaufortville, the seaplane base on the St. Lawrence River near Montreal. The T.C.A. made arrangements with the Department of Transport for provision of buoys and moorings, for radio communication and for weather reports, provided transportation for the passengers between the base and Montreal, gave them refreshments and looked after their tickets and their baggage. The T.C.A. also handled mail and express, most of which was diplomatic material.

The Clarc and the Clyde took off from Poole (Southampton), crossed to Foynes, Eire, and then flew the Atlantic to Botwood, Newfoundland. The next stop was Boucheville, with New York as the final destination. On the return trip, the flying boats stayed overnight at Boucheville and set out in the early hours of the following morning.

### Calgary Oils

CALGARY (CP)—Though trade continued in narrow channels, oil issues on Calgary Stock Exchange closed the week with a stronger undercurrent and gains registered by several stocks.

Extension was in good demand at 14 1/2, same as previous close while McDougall-Segur, Highwood Sarscoe, National Petroleum, Canadian and Twin Butte sold fractionally higher. Transfers, 11,450 shares.

### Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK (AP)—Foreign exchange closing rates follow (Great Britain in dollars, others in cents):

Canada—Official Canadian control board rates for U.S. dollars: Buying 10 per cent premium, selling 11 per cent premium, equivalent to discounts on Canadian dollars in New York of buying 9.91 per cent, selling 9.08 per cent.

Canadian dollar in New York open market 13 per cent discount or 87.00 U.S. cents.

Europe—Great Britain, official (Bankers Foreign Exchange Committee rates): Buying \$4.02, selling \$4.04; open market, cables \$4.04.

## Steels on High Ground

NEW YORK (AP)—Rallying vigor returned to the stock market today when buyers stepped in and lifted steels, coppers and specialties fractions to 3 points or more, some of new highs for the year.

U.S. Steel, Bethlehem and Crucible were among stocks getting into new high ground for 1940.

Others prominent on the forward shift were Youngstown Sheet, Republic Steel, Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, Phelps Dodge, Douglas Aircraft, Glenn Martin, United Aircraft, U.S. Gypsum, American-Hawaiian Steamship and Electric Boat.

Dome Mines and Distillers Seagram, in the Canadian group, advanced fractions. Lake Shore Mines were easy. Canada 4s, in the bond market, were inactive.

Dow Jones averages closed today as follows:  
30 Industrials—138.15, up 1.49  
20 rails—29.96, up .39  
20 utilities—22.05, up .14  
Total sales, 1,100,000 shares.

(By H. A. Humber Ltd.)

Stock	High	Low	Close
U.S. Steel	78 1/2	78 1/4	78 1/2
Bethlehem	72 1/2	72 1/4	72 1/2
Crucible	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Youngstown	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Republic Steel	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Anaconda	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Kennecott	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Cerro de Pasco	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
American Smelting	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Phelps Dodge	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Douglas Aircraft	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Glenn Martin	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
United Aircraft	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
U.S. Gypsum	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
American-Hawaiian	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Steamship and Electric Boat	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Dome Mines	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Distillers Seagram	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Lake Shore Mines	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Canada 4s	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2

(By H. A. Humber Ltd.)

Stock	High	Low	Close
Wheat	78 1/2	78 1/4	78 1/2
Barley	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Oats	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Flax	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Hay	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Wheat 1st	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Wheat 2nd	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Wheat 3rd	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Wheat 4th	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Wheat 5th	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Wheat 6th	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Wheat 7th	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Wheat 8th	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Wheat 9th	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Wheat 10th	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2

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Wheat	78 1/2	78 1/4	78 1/2
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Flax	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Hay	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Wheat 1st	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Wheat 2nd	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Wheat 3rd	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Wheat 4th	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Wheat 5th	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Wheat 6th	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Wheat 7th	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Wheat 8th	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Wheat 9th	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Wheat 10th	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2

## Bonds

NEW YORK (AP)—Gains mostly of fractions with a few minor losses were in evidence on the bond market today.

(By James Richardson Ltd.)

Australia 4 1/2% 1956	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/2
Bolivia 7% 1958	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Chile 6% 1961	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Colombia 9% 1961	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
German 4 1/2% 1955	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Italy 7% 1961	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Japan 6 1/2% 1954	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Peru 6% 1961	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Sydney 5 1/2% 1955	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
United Kingdom 6% 1950	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Above prices New York			
PROVINCIAL			
Alberta 4% 1953	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Br. C. 5% 1955	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
British Columbia 6% 1957	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Cal. 5 1/2% 1955	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
D. 5% 1953	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Manitoba 4 1/2% 1950	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Ontario 4 1/2% 1950	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Nov. Brunswick 4 1/2% 1961	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Nova Scotia 4 1/2% 1950	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Quebec 4 1/2% 1950	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Ontario 4 1/2% 1950	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Saskatchewan 5 1/2% 1953	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
D. 5% 1950	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
CORPORATION			
Abilene 5% 1953	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2







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**\$795**

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4 CANADIANS  
KILLED IN SERVICE

LONDON (CP)—Pilot Officer E. A. Wickenkamp of Stenan, Sask., who was officially announced by the Air Ministry in April as "missing and believed killed in action" is "missing and presumed killed in action," according to the Ministry's 51st casualty list, which carries 340 names.

The list also confirmed the death on active service of Pilot Officer George Grant of Toronto, who was first reported killed October 24, in a flying accident. Killed in action: Pilot Officer

Hugh William Reilly of London, Ont., whose wife lives in England.

Killed on active service: Leading Aircraftman J. W. Colley, whose father, J. Colley, lives at Westmount, Que.

Wounded on active service: Sgt. D. J. Capel of Toronto, whose next-of-kin live in Bristol, England.

The list also named one member of the Royal New Zealand Air Force as killed in action, one killed on active service and one missing.

Meteorites are fragments that chance to survive when a meteor entering our atmosphere bursts from the increase of pressure.

## BURN BRITISH

When you burn B.C. Coal you're not experimenting. It's mined, prepared, sold and delivered on British Territory and it keeps British Home Fires burning as brightly as ever. Once again we remind you that a Lump of Coal never gets out of order and whatever kind, size or quantity you require—

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613  
FORT  
—  
E 1124Preach for Decision  
Moderator's Message

EDMONTON—Right Rev. Dr. Aubrey S. Tuttle, Moderator of the United Church of Canada, in response to an instruction of General Council, sent a message to the people of the United Church of Canada.

In part it read: "In briefest outline four things constitute our immediate tasks.

"First, the church with greater earnestness than ever must issue its call to distraught souls. We should speak once more with authority, not with the authority that is official and based upon anything that is external, but an authority which is inward and spiritual. We should preach for a decision; we should not hesitate to ask men and women, young and old, to enlist in the service of Christ, in whose service alone they will find perfect liberty, security and peace.

"Second, while resisting with all our power as conscience directs the evil thing that has lifted its head in Europe and which threatens to destroy the foundations of modern civilization, we must at the same time condemn all hate and bitterness and seek to cultivate a spirit of love and good will among all men.

"Third, we must begin now to prepare for a new and better world when this holocaust is over. It is inconceivable that we should be content to go on with the same degree of inequality as exists in the present order of things. We of the church should point the way toward the new order in which righteousness shall prevail.

"Fourth, we must begin now to create an atmosphere favorable to peace, with justice to all concerned, a permanent peace based upon the law of Christ, the strong bearing the burdens of the weak. We must endeavor to create a sentiment in which strong nations, including our own, will be prepared to surrender, if necessary, some element of sovereignty and certain economic privileges in order to create not only a federated Europe but a federated world in which there will be a freer access to raw materials and the markets of the world and thus help to destroy the seeds of future wars.

"In the name of our Lord and Master, whose we are and whom we serve, let us now, with true

repentance and humility, turn our thought inwardly. This is not to suggest an escape from the world's sorrows and struggles; not a refusal to grapple with difficult problems; not a safe and secure retreat while the world outside goes groping on in uncertainty and confusion toward what seems to be chaos and darkness; not that, but a primary and essential preparation for going forth with a sense of victory to do valiantly in the name of Christ."

Co-eds Get Tough,  
Play U.S. Football

COLUMBIA, S.C. (AP)—A sweet 50-yard punt return by a petite blonde halfback proved the margin of victory yesterday for her sorority team as University of South Carolina co-eds did their bit for "Buddies for Britain" with a benefit football game.

Pretty Doris Nash of Charlotte, N.C., playing safety for the Pi Beta Phi, grabbed a quick kick in the first quarter at midfield and raced to the Delta Delta Delta goal for the touchdown. An end run added the extra point and ended the scoring.

Tackling was banned and a ball-carrier was stopped when touched by an opponent, but there was rough contact and several players were casualties.

Programs contained "the name and telephone number of every player." Abashed men students, big chrysanthemums in their lapels, served as sponsors for the teams before a crowd of 1,100.

## DISPUTE IN JAPAN

TOKYO (AP)—The newspaper Kokumin said today opposition still exists in Japan to the nation's entry into the Rome-Berlin axis and it demanded the government "eliminate" as traitors all Japanese holding such views.

The Kokumin intimated a violent dispute is going on behind the scenes.

World events necessitate immediate utilization of the pact, the newspaper claimed, citing United States-British co-operation and a probable stiffening of American policy toward Japan as a result of President Roosevelt's reelection.

## BOWLING

(Continued From Page 12)

FINANCIAL LEAGUE  
Engle—Pat Griffin 227, Bob Love 227, Bill Griffin 227, Bill Harrison 228, Dave Wyler 221, Tom Griffin 121, handicap 200. Total 2,297.

C.R. Telegraph—B. A. Rasmussen 512, E. Brown 420, R. C. Berry 406, J. J. Hickey 385, R. Kieringer 306, handicap 200. Total 2,297.

Boys of Montreal—B. Green 470, A. McKay 322, R. Bell 548, R. Press 428, R. C. A. Toss 503, handicap 222. Total 2,202.

E. and N. Shupe—P. Wilby 327, W. Leal 327, W. Watson 550, G. B. Dixon 479, R. Devereaux 521, handicap 240. Total 2,714.

Royal Bank—R. D. Hobson 543, J. P. Cudman 502, L. Bourdillon 428, A. D. Perry 501, E. Price 423, handicap 218. Total 2,665.

London Gunmen—Paulsen 442, Guffy 541, Bennett 461, Barber 536, Gaverick 444, handicap 117. Total 2,742.

ROTARY LEAGUE  
Masters—Bonds 420, Korman 390, E. Clark 322, Davis 424, Doherty 499, handicap 228. Total 2,272.

Knights—O'Brien 424, Miller 390, Murphy 411, handicap 220. Total 2,435.

Waters—R. Armstrong 402, F. Simpson 481, W. Moore 431, J. Turley 481, W. Lemm 328, handicap 261. Total 2,466.

Officers—Downman 472, Curran 408, Craig 324, low score 388, low score 386, handicap 322. Total 2,270.

Freighters—Dawell 474, Armstrong 424, Martin 462, low score 425, low score 421, handicap 33. Total 2,370.

Wetters—Giddens 548, Lindsay 543, Burdick 443, Maynard 443, Alexander 416, handicap 220. Total 2,458.

Bakers—Land 460, Whitmore 412, London 321, Trivette 371, Taylor 512, handicap 322. Total 2,370.

Bellevue—J. Doe 482, F. Shandley 479, J. Day 379, C. McLaughlin 516, low score 343, handicap 102. Total 2,304.

MILITARY FIVE PIN LEAGUE  
R.C.A.P.C. No. 3—L. E. A. Harris 480, Sgt. W. Quamer 435, Sgt. D. George 540, D. McKee 476, A. Dunnett 446. Total 2,295.

R.C.A.P.C. No. 1—L. E. Hill 444, J. R. A. Peckford 472, N. O. Cladon 521, E. D. Peckford 423, W. Haymond 432. Total 2,247.

R.C.A.P.C. No. 2—C. O. Brindley 470, M. McBride 375, L. Hall 475, R. Brunner 404, D. Jones 487. Total 2,271.

R.C. Signals "B"—A. Grimston 516, B. Graydon 471, J. Summers 378, E. Kresch 486, F. McNeely 414. Total 2,184.

R.C.C.R. "C"—Lawson 714, Boston 527, Pettenger 407, Capt. B. T. Louis 426. Total 2,138.

R.C.C.S. "A"—J. O. Roche 466, J. S. MacKay 477, A. W. Cladon 521, E. D. Peckford 423, W. Haymond 432. Total 2,247.

R.C.C.S. "C"—O. Brindley 470, M. McBride 375, L. Hall 475, R. Brunner 404, D. Jones 487. Total 2,271.

R.C.C.S. "B"—C. O. Brindley 470, M. McBride 375, L. Hall 475, R. Brunner 404, D. Jones 487. Total 2,271.

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## With The Forces

Prisoners' Mail  
Rules Announced

OTTAWA (CP)—The personal parcel service to British prisoners of war in Germany, interrupted some time ago, now has been resumed, the prisoners of war information bureau announced yesterday.

The announcement said "the next of kin or one relative might send one parcel not exceeding 11 pounds in weight every three months to a British prisoner of war or internecine, but not more than one parcel every three months would be accepted from all sources.

The announcement gave the following instructions:

The following inscription must be written over the address: "Prisoner of war parcel" with the German translation "Kriegsgefangenen sendung." Immediately below, in the lower left-hand corner of the address label, the parcel must be marked "postage free"—"Gebührenfrei." The address should be in printed block capitals, and must include the following information:

Navy, army or air force, number, rank, surname, followed by Christian name or initials.

British (Canadian) prisoner of war in Germany.

Camp name or number.

Base Post Office, Ottawa.

## FORBIDDEN

The parcel may not contain any of the following articles: Food, except bar chocolate; cigarette papers or paper cigar or cigarette holders; photographs; apparatus, field glasses, sextants, compasses, electric torches and other instruments for uses of military and naval purposes; medical comforts, rugs and pharmaceutical products; written communications (letters must be sent separately by letter post); printed matter, maps, pictorial illustrations and photographs; money; writing paper, notebooks, stationery, stamps and playing cards; fountain pens, pens and ink; telegraphic and telephonic materials; radios and radio materials; heating apparatus, in flammable materials, matches, spirits and solidified spirit; luggage; tins and other receptacles which cannot be conveniently opened for inspection; weapons including also large pocket



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knives and scissors (nail scissors excepted).

Prisoners of war in Germany are not allowed to receive newspapers or periodicals.

(In Canada a good deal of reading matter, newspapers and magazines, is allowed internecine. Such reading matter is thoroughly read by censors before distribution).

## GOING TO ENGLAND

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Fourteen British subjects, volunteers for military service in England, left here yesterday by bus for home by way of Canada, vice consul L. G. Holliday said.

All of them, eligible for service in this country under the Selective Service Act, were given exemptions at the request of the British consulate here. Holliday pointed out the men were not enlisted here; instead they will be transported to England, where they will enlist.

Seven of the group have qualified for service with the Royal Air Force and the other seven were described as mechanics. Among the first seven are two young actors, Philip Winter and Neville Stewart.

A friend disclosed that Mrs. Stewart, an American girl, insisted on making arrangements to go to England too. Friends in the motion picture colony raised a fund to pay her transportation.

## Italian Tribute

LONDON (CP)—An "unexpected tribute" to the Royal Air Force in the Italian newspaper Gazzetta del Popolo, published in Turin, was quoted by the British Broadcasting Corporation last night. "In accordance with our custom not to underestimate the enemy, we must acknowledge that the British Air Force is still notably efficient," the BBC quoted the newspaper as saying. "Unless the British Air Force is destroyed, any attempt to invade Britain is most difficult, and its success dubious."

VICTORIA'S MOST  
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Choose  
Christmas  
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First you want to be certain of the great VARIETY, so that you may easily find the right style, the right sentiment for each recipient. And in that respect DIGGONS HAS ALWAYS BEEN THE LEADER.

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## DIGGONS

1210 GOVERNMENT ST.

Bernard Shaw Urges  
Bombing of Rome

LONDON (AP)—Bernard Shaw, octogenarian wit and playwright, joined in the "bomb Rome" chorus today.

He told the Daily Mirror: "I should not weep if Rome were bombed. London with its monuments and works of art, good and bad, has been bombed. Why not Rome?"

"Of course this bombing of London or Berlin or Rome is just senseless," Shaw added. "If the idea the Germans have in mind is to exterminate Britain's population it will take 470 years to do so at the present rate. It will take us even longer to exterminate the Germans."

"But admitting war is the only way we have at present of settling disputes between nations, there is no reason why Rome shouldn't have it."

"If only people weren't being killed and we could select places to be bombed, I would welcome a German attack on London. They are knocking down a good many things we ought to have knocked down ourselves many years ago."

"I should not have them bomb Westminster Abbey, but I should be happy for them to bomb some monuments in it."

Then Shaw added: "The same applies to the House of Commons and its members."

Burnside P.T.A. met Wednesday evening in the school with Dr. S. R. Richardson in the chair. The Halloween bonfire was voted a success. Next week being Educational Week, parents are invited to inspect the classes on Wednesday afternoon and at 3 the members of the P.T.A. will serve tea. The next meeting of the child's study group will be held Monday, November 11, at 8 p.m., at the home of Mrs. Wm. Mawle, 506 Beta Street.

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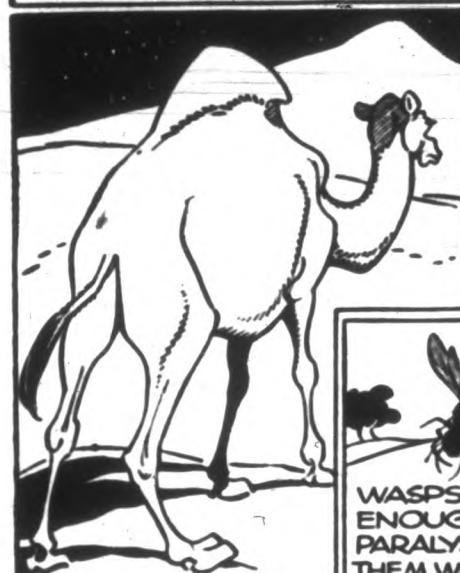
# THIS CURIOUS WORLD



LOOKING AHEAD!

by WILLIAM KERSUSKY

THE CAMEL STORES FAT IN HIS HUMP, TO SERVE HIM WHEN CROSSING THE FOODLESS DESERT LANDS.



CACTUS STORES UP ENORMOUS AMOUNTS OF WATER DURING THE RAINY SEASON! ITS PLEATED SIDES EXPAND LIKE AN ACCORDION.



WASPS STING SPIDERS ENOUGH TO CAUSE PARALYSIS, THEN PLACE THEM WHERE THE YOUNG, ON HATCHING, WILL FIND A SUPPLY OF FRESH FOOD.



BEARS PUT ON A FATTY LAYER, SEVERAL INCHES THICK, AS RESERVE FOOD TO CARRY THEM OVER THE HIBERNATION PERIOD.



THE RABBIT-LIKE CONY CUTS GRASS DURING SUMMER MONTHS, SPREADS IT IN THE SUN TO DRY, THEN PACKS IT AWAY FOR WINTER.



THE GILA MONSTER STORES FAT IN HIS TAIL! WHEN FAMINES COME, HIS SYSTEM ABSORBS THE FOOD.



## HOROSCOPE

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 10

Good and evil planetary aspects are discerned today. Emotional religion will be widespread under this sway which causes dwellers on the planet Earth to probe the meanings of life. Many will deceive themselves in groping for truth.

Under this planetary direction the mind should be open to good suggestions. This is a day to seek solace in the churches. Members of a family should be held closely together by ties of love and loyalty, as the future casts shadows of tests and trials. This is a day for counting present blessings and returning thanks for all that democracy fights for.

In coming months the nation's business leaders will prove their generalship. Severe weather will be a factor that adds to public burdens. Wise men and women who can afford furs and woollens should invest early, for prices will rise.

Housing as well as food will present difficulties, because the influx of servicemen stationed in various areas will cause a shortage of dwellings. The stars encourage the development of small centres of population.

Great changes affecting the Roman Catholic Church are pre-arranged. The Pope is to meet grave emergencies, for the stars are read as indicating that Mussolini will be less and less friendly or sympathetic.

Persons whose birthdate it is have the augury of a year of good fortune. Many will benefit through the army or navy.

Children born on this day will be of a gentle, retiring nature. They may be exceedingly sensitive, but unusually intelligent and studious.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11

Although benefic aspects rule today, adverse planetary influences are strongly active. It is an auspicious way for progress, but judgment may be treacherous. Caution in investments is urged by the stars.

Women are under a variable direction of the stars and should make the most of the early hours when their minds should be keenly alert. This is not a lucky date for signing contracts, and is unpromising for artistic pursuits. Housewives will benefit by making their work beautiful through their love for order and harmony. Girls are warned that this evening is threatening for love af-

## Fantasia

# The Story Behind Walt Disney's Latest Brain-child

By PAUL HARRISON

HOLLYWOOD—You're sitting in a theatre. Stage curtains are closed; lights are still bright; last minute arrivals are scuttling crabwise to their seats. An orchestra begins to tune up.

You don't see any musicians but you figure there must be some, because the tuning sounds come from different parts of the stage. This is a trick, though, because when the house lights dim and the curtains part you realize you're watching a motion picture of orchestra members taking their places. They're deliberate about it, just as they are in any auditorium. You view them rather dimly, mostly in purplish silhouette.

Presently a man halts in mid screen and begins to speak to the audience. He says his name is Deems Taylor and that in behalf of Walt Disney, Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Symphony he welcomes you to a performance of "Fantasia."

In his easy fashion he goes on to say it is unlike anything you have attended—that it is a concert of fine music complemented by pictures. The pictures, he explains, are not necessarily stories—they may be designs and forms inspired by the music; they are the sort of images which might run through your mind if you just sat and listened to Stokowski and his men.

### VARIED MUSIC

Then you see the conductor. He raps with his baton and begins Bach's Toccata and Fugue in D Minor. The orchestra dissolves from view. The interpretive, impressionistic part of the picture begins. There are eight musical selections spaced by glimpses of the orchestra and brief announcements by Taylor.

The material ranges from the



Commentator Deems Taylor fixed up to look like a centaur by a studio caricaturist.

reverent Ave Maria to the ludicrous Dance of the Hours, the latter burlesqued by a jungle ballet of hippos, elephants, crocodiles and ostriches. It goes from Beethoven's Pastoral, garnished with Disneyesque centaurs and centaurettes and fauns and cupids, to Stravinsky's Rite of Spring, a starkly primitive thing used to tell of the creation of the world, and of life development from single cells to the age of the great reptiles. Another eerie and rather terrifying number is Moussorgsky's Night on Bald Mountain. "Fantasia," as a whole is not a program for the kiddies.

With ordinary equipment for sound recording and reproduction, the enterprise probably would have been just a movie novelty with the music of no more consequence than the score of the average picture. But "Fantasia" will be a musical sensation, and the visual part actually will be secondary. The dimensional, directional sound developed by Disney engineers and RCA compares with the best reproduction now



These are the sort of characters who illustrate "Fantasia." Top, sketch of dancing dinosaur and her brood. Bottom, a dancing elephant and a dancing flower.

available in about the same way modern Technicolor surpasses Thomas Edison's flickering kinetoscope.

### 60 LOUDSPEAKERS INSTEAD OF ONE

So far as I can learn, the main difference is that Disney and Stokowski have recorded on eight sound tracks instead of one, and from microphones scattered all through the instrumental sections of the orchestra. And reproduction of the music will come from 60 speakers variously placed



Real actors and musicians are combined with cartoon flowers and animals in the new Walt Disney feature length film, "Fantasia," which will introduce a vastly improved sound reproduction system. Top left, sketch for a unicorn and a faun used to illustrate playing of Beethoven's Sixth Symphony. Lower left, dimensional models which are used by Disney artists in animating cartoon portions of the film. At right, the studio films a "live action" scene with Leopold Stokowski on the podium.

In a theatre instead of from one speaker suspended behind the screen. Because this equipment is so

expensive and takes so long to build—especially with preparedness orders blocking production—"Fantasia" can be shown in only

12 theatres on the entire continent at one time. In the course of two or three years it is possible it will have reached only 72 cities.

### Robert Montgomery Says:

## 'There's Something About British People No Power on Earth Can Beat'

TWO OF BRITAIN'S most famous directors are now working on the same lot in Hollywood. They are Herbert Wilcox and Alfred Hitchcock who, during the last few weeks, have found themselves directing important productions on adjoining sound stages. Though both have been under contract in Hollywood for the last 18 months, this is the first time they have worked so closely together, enabling an exchange of visits during the day's shooting. During a coinciding set-up

period on both stages the other afternoon your reporter found members of the two companies outside the stage chatting in the sunshine. Robert Montgomery was sitting with Anna Neagle enjoying a 4 o'clock cup of tea—a habit to which he fell a willing victim during his months in England—while Wilcox and Hitchcock strolled up and down talking "shop," no doubt! But recently returned from England, after his first-hand experience of the war as an ambulance driver in France,

Montgomery was telling Anna Neagle of the many adventures he had experienced.

### STEADFAST DETERMINATION

"No one who lived in England right from the start of the war, as I did, left it willingly," he said. "Every Englishman and woman has a steadfast determination to stick it out to the end. There is something about the spirit of the British people that no power on earth can beat. I'd still like to be over there," Montgomery went on, "but, being an American, I

had no right to stay when the official order came from Washington for all United States citizens to come home."

Anna Neagle countered with a story, exemplifying that same British spirit that she had read in a letter from her mother.

"When Hitler's airmen rained pamphlets over Britain, headed 'Hitler's Last Warning,' thousands of them were picked up and kept as souvenirs. Recently, along the pavements of the Strand in London," she said, "hawkers were selling the pamphlets at 2d. each—the funds going to the Red Cross!"

"I can just hear them shouting," laughed Montgomery. "It's 'Hitler's Last Warning—tuppence each. 'Eip the Red Cross' You can't beat a people like that!"



# THE COMIC ZOO

By Scarbo



## Stories in Stamps

RED RYDER

By Fred Harman



SOVIET CO-OPERATIVES  
BUILD 'COTTON EMPIRE'

COTTON cultivation, pictured on the Soviet Agricultural Fair issue above, is one of Russia's most important industries. Russia now ranks fourth among the world's cotton producers, after United States, British India and China.

Cotton has been grown in central Asia for more than 1,000 years, but it was not until Russian conquests under the czars that vast, productive areas were opened up. Before the World War, Russia imported about one-fifth of the cotton her factories demanded.

Production fell off in the decade following the revolution, but one of the first aims of the U.S.S.R. was to become independent of foreign cotton.

Today, the Soviet government has introduced agricultural machinery, controls cotton cultivation through co-operative farms. Irrigation adds new land. Prices are fixed and all cotton is purchased by a cotton trust.



CARMEN SYLVA FULFILLED  
AMBITION TO BE QUEEN

ELIZABETH, Princess of Wied, Germany, had one answer for persistent suitors. She would not marry unless she could be "queen of Rumania." And at that time there was no free Rumania.

Prince Charles Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen got that same answer. But in 1862, Alexander Cuza, Rumanian patriot, won recognition and complete autonomy for his country. Prince Charles was chosen king. He was crowned in 1866, married Elizabeth the same year, holding her to her promise. The king and queen are pictured on the stamp above, one of a series of 14 commemorating the centenary of the birth of Carol I.

Elizabeth immediately became an important public figure, and gained the love of her subjects. She endowed hospitals, helped co-operatives, worked for peasant legislation.

In addition, under the pen-name "Carmen Sylva" she wrote plays, novels, verse, translated German folk tales into Rumanian. Her only child died at the age of four.

Elizabeth died in 1916, at the age of 73, two years after her husband. Today she is remembered more as a poet than as queen.



AUSTRALIA HONORS  
IMPERIAL FORCES

A NURSE, a sailor, a soldier and an aviator are pictured on Australia's new stamp, above, honoring Imperial Forces.

From a population of 7,000,000, Australia can raise an army of 250,000 men, necessary to defend interests in the Pacific. Compulsory military service was resumed last January. Recruits for foreign duty are expected to number 90,000 by June, 1941. Naval personnel has been doubled.

The Royal Australian Air Force now numbers 34,381 men, as compared with 3,453 in 1930. Approximately 10,000 are to be trained for air crews and 24,000 for ground work.

During the World War, Australia depended upon Britain for munitions. Today, they are turning out planes, guns and shells in factories "down under," supplying New Zealand and the United Kingdom, as well as Australia's army.



LIBYA'S CAMEL CORPS  
UNDER AERIAL COMMAND

LIBYA'S airmail stamp, above, picturing a soldier of the camel corps and an airplane, reveals an unusual fact about Italy's African army—the camel corps is directed by air. Vast distances of the desert make this combination of land and air forces necessary.

Effectiveness of the system has already been tested in Italy's African campaign. Libya is the base of operations in the effort to destroy British power in the Mediterranean.

Italy's claims upon this slice of northern Africa date from the Roman empire and the conquest of Carthage. After Rome fell, the Mohammedans swept westward and it was not until 1912, after the Turko-Italian war, that Rome's power was again extended to the area. Egypt ceded additional territory in 1926, enlarging Libya to 684,764 square miles, and including some 850,000 inhabitants.

The late Marshal Italo Balbo was governor of Libya from 1933 until his death last summer. Philatelists remember Balbo as commander of the mass trans-Atlantic flight of 24 planes from Rome to Chicago. Italy marked Balbo's triumph with a series of three stamps.

Estonia joins nations honoring the centenary of postage with four values, showing a dove in flight, carrying a letter in its beak. The dates 1940 and 1940 and a shadowy airplane are also included in the design.





# 'The Bear That Walks Like a Man' Puzzles Two Continents; Kremlin Plays Patient and Imperialistic Politics

WITH the swift-moving tempo of this modern war on military and diplomatic fronts—belligerent, nonbelligerent and neutral—the silence of the man in the Kremlin to the outside world is engulfed in mystery.

Stalin, a leader with a multiple personality, European ruler and Oriental potentate, the spiritual head and directing hand of an organized world revolution, adds confusion to chaos. Shrewd, subtle, opportunistic, he guides the destinies of 170,000,000 people and fixes the direction in which their total efforts are canalized. With political cunning of a Machiavelli, he shapes the foreign policy of Moscow, plays nation against nation and plagues the chancelleries of the Old World and the new with rumors, suspicion and doubt.

By such crafty diplomacy Stalin hopes to avoid war with a major power for the moment. Time is needed to prepare. He knows the internal weaknesses of Russia and he is too clever to undertake a major war until these deficiencies are corrected. Stalin fears war. He fears it because he realizes that under "the dictatorship of the proletariat" Russia has not developed strength comparable to that of other totalitarian governments whose interests are too far reaching not to precipitate an inevitable clash.

In his report to the All-Union Congress, the Communist Party's supreme organ, at its meeting held in Moscow March 10, 1939 (when Germany had marched into Czechoslovakia, the Spanish Civil War had ended in a Nationalist victory, and the "China incident" had begun), Stalin called the attention of the delegates to the salient fact that "a new imperialistic war was going on, waged on a huge expanse of territory from Shanghai to Gibraltar—a war waged by aggressor states which are infringing in every way upon the interests of the nonaggressor states, primarily England, France and the United States, while the latter are retreating, making concessions after concession to the aggressors. An open redivision of the world and of spheres of influence." Stalin continued, "is taking place before our eyes at the expense of the nonaggressor states without the least attempt at resistance and even with a certain amount of connivance by the latter."

## COLLECTIVE SECURITY ABANDONED

The failure of the nonaggressor states to resist was in Stalin's view the result of "fear of revolution which may break out if these states become involved in war." Moreover, they had abandoned collective security as a means of defence and assumed a position of nonintervention. And through this policy of nonintervention Stalin significantly declared that "there runs the eagerness and desire not to prevent the aggressors (Germany and Japan) from perpetrating their black deeds," but on the contrary, "to allow all belligerents to sink into the mire of war, to stealthily encourage them to follow this line, to allow them to weaken and exhaust one another and then, when they become sufficiently weakened, to appear on the scene with fresh forces, to come out, of course, in the interest of peace and to dictate their terms to the weakened belligerent nations."

So strongly did Stalin resent the conduct of Germany with respect to Czechoslovakia that he dispatched a note to Berlin in which it was stated that "the Soviet government cannot recognize the inclusion of Czechia, and also Slovakia, in one form or another, into the German empire to be legitimate and in conformity with generally accepted standards of international law and justice or the principle of self-determination of nations."



Crafty Joe Stalin... leader with a multiple personality.

With the abandonment of the technique of collective security by Russia, France and England, and the resignation of Foreign Minister Maxim Litvinov, the great exponent of collective security, Stalin began to think in terms of nonaggression pacts. An important change in Russian foreign policy took place.

Notwithstanding the fact that, because of the activities of Litvinov toward his objective of building a "peace front" composed of western democracies and Russia and Russia's bitter condemnation of the Fascist aggressors, Japan, Germany and Italy had signed the so-called anti-Comintern Pact against Russia, Moscow signed a nonaggression pact with Germany. This pact was signed while Moscow was negotiating with France and England.

## MOSCOW TOOK BETTER BARGAIN

THIS about face in Russian foreign relations showed the hand of both Stalin and his new foreign minister, Molotov. The difficulty of the democracies, France and England, dealing with a Communist state, when the latter had been trying to undermine the governments of the former, was too great to surmount. There was insincerity and distrust in their negotiations. Then, too, according to Molotov, Germany "had abandoned its anti-Soviet policy and offered the most favorable trade agreement ever made at a time when other countries plotted to involve Russia in a war." Stalin, the opportunist, took advantage of the better bargain.

But, of course, a nonaggression pact between Russia and Germany had certain very definite advantages. Realistically, it was expected to prevent Germany from having to fight on two fronts at the same time, and by the same token it would enable Russia to present a solid front against Japan. Under the terms of the pact, with Russia and Germany back-to-back with no unfriendly attitudes toward each other, they could pursue their respective courses of international action.

When England and France entered the war against Germany, Russia declared for neutrality. The pact with Germany was a nonaggression pact, not a military alliance. Moreover, by assuming a neutrality status Russia could sell to both sides. This valuable business she badly needed.

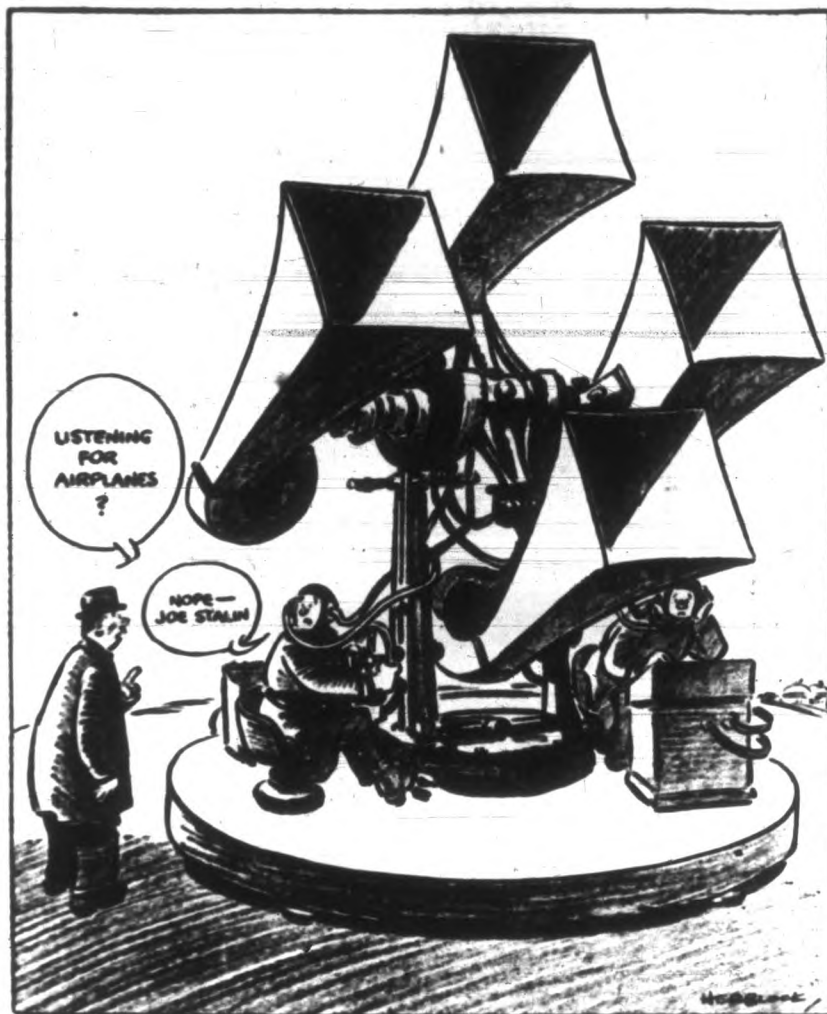
As the cadence of the war quickened, Stalin believed that a restatement of Russia's attitude on the war was essential. His manifesto declared:

"In this war, all the capitalistic states above all the ruling classes of the belligerent states are guilty. The working classes cannot support such a war. Communists have always combatted such wars. A new unity of the working class, a new united people's front must be created from below in the struggle against the imperialist bourgeoisie, against the upper strata of the social democratic and other petty bourgeois parties who have become bankrupt or gone over to the camp of the imperialists, in the struggle for cessation of imperialist war, which brings ruin, hunger and death to millions of toilers."

## FAMILY GROWS TO 133,000,000

No sooner had this antiwar manifesto been released when

## The World



Molotov took the opportunity to express his appreciation for the success of the Red Army in Poland by saying "We, therefore, have reason to congratulate the nations of the Soviet Union on the fact that our Soviet family has grown from 170,000,000 to 183,000,000."

Regardless of the fact that in Stalin's view "the working classes cannot support an imperialistic war," he does not hesitate to force them to support his so-called "just wars" which in their very nature are imperialistic. When the Red Army crossed the Polish frontier, Foreign Minister Molotov informed the Polish ambassador that the "Polish state and its government had virtually ceased to exist. Treaties concluded between the U.S.S.R. and Poland had ceased to operate. Abandoned to her fate and left without leadership, Poland had become a fertile field for any accidental and unexpected contingency that might create a menace to the U.S.S.R." Moscow would loathe to leave her "blood brothers" without protection.

Apologies of the Polish invasion, it is interesting to note the close collaboration of Germany and Russia with respect to this invasion. The invasion, of course, actually began on September 1, 1939. In a bulletin issued in London on June 20 previous, and called Friends of Europe Information Service, this significant statement appeared: "During the last few months German diplomacy has been very active in Moscow aiming at a partition of Poland between Germany and Russia. To this end, the Germans offered Russia even the possession of the Baltic states." The bulletin further stated that after the partitioning had taken place a "peace offensive" would be launched.

INVASION PROVIDED PROTECTION

THE all-to-obvious reason for Russia's invasion of Poland was to prevent Germany from securing new strategically located bases from which she could subsequently attack Russia. The yielding of Hitler to Stalin's demand for a share in the spoils of Poland averted a possible war between them at that time and obviated the necessity of Germany having to fight in the east and west at the same time. From the Russian viewpoint, it was definitely a protective measure against Nazi aggression.

The foreign policy involved in the Russo-Finnish war was twofold: First, to restore Russia's outlet to the Baltic Sea taken from her as a result of the last World War; and, secondly, to

safeguard herself from a war with Germany before the Red Army was ready.

This outlet to the Baltic has proved advantageous in many ways. Russia now has clear access to Swedish resources and markets in competition with Germany. Trade agreements with Finland have doubled Russian oil supplies to that country. The new railroad across the "waist line of Finland" provides a new outlet for Russian goods. The net result of these agreements has been a closer economic relation between Finland and Russia. German influence in Finland has been nullified by the economic penetration from Moscow.

The demilitarization of the Aaland Islands which control the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia was incorporated in the Russo-Finnish peace treaty as an intermediate step to prevent Germany from getting them before they could be refortified and manned by the Red Army. The demilitarization was supervised by a Russian consul stationed there.

With respect to Russo-Finnish relations, it is interesting to note that when Germany demanded transit rights for her troops across Finland en route to Norway, the Finnish government set aside certain "prohibited areas" through which these troops could not pass. These areas are in the sphere of Russian interest and include the coastline of the Finnish side of the Gulf of Bothnia. It is clear that in this region a potential difference exists in Russo-German relations.

## BALTIC STATES ANNEXED

With the fall of France and the chaos in central Europe arising therefrom, Stalin took his opportunity to increase his defense belt against Germany by absorption of the Baltic states. From Rumania Stalin demanded and received Bessarabia and northern Bukovina. "With tremendous joy," said Molotov to the Supreme Soviet, "the people of these provinces have obtained the opportunity of joining the united family of Soviet nations and to start a new life." Then he went on to show that "the frontiers of the Soviet Union have been shifted to the west and have reached the Danube, which next to the Volga is the biggest river in Europe and one of the most important commercial routes for a number of European countries." (Germany has always regarded her rights in the Danube as pre-eminent.)

In regard to all these annexations from the Baltic to the Danube (excluding, of course, the acquisition of Finnish territory), Foreign Minister Molotov took great pride in attributing their acquisition "to the success of the

foreign policy of the Soviet Union, all the more significant in that they were achieved by peaceful means... and with the active cooperation and support of the broad masses of people of these countries."

The signing of the tripartite agreement by Germany, Italy and Japan will, no doubt, have a very significant effect on Russia's foreign policy. There is plausible reason to believe that it subsequently may take the form of a military alliance as among the anti-Comintern signatories.

Four days after the signing of the pact, its text was published in the Soviet official organ, Pravda. Editorially, this paper commented (certainly with Stalin's knowledge and permission) that "the pact does not represent anything particularly unexpected for the Soviet Union because it constitutes in effect the embodiment of relations already formed between Germany, Italy and Japan on one hand and England and the United States on the other."

## FURTHER AGGRAVATION SEEN

PROCEEDING to the question of the meaning of the pact, the editorial continued, "one should note in the first place that it signifies the advent of a new phase of the war which is more extensive than prior to the conclusion of the pact. If until latterly the war has been confined to the sphere of Europe and northern Africa in the west and the sphere of China in the east while these two spheres were separated from each other, now an end is being put to this separation because henceforward Japan has renounced the policy of noninterference in European affairs, while Germany and Italy, in their turn, renounce the policy of noninterference in Far East affairs. This doubtless means further aggravation of the war and expansion of its realm."

This sole comment with regard to the Axis alliance contributes nothing toward Moscow's reaction thereto. So far, there has been no official statement of thanks to the Axis powers for serving in the world a sphere of influence for Russia, especially inasmuch as the spheres were mapped out so that no conflict of interest between the Axis powers and Russia would occur.

No doubt, the signatories took considerable pains to see that Russia was adequately provided for, particularly as the pact could, "in no wise effect the political status which exists between each of the contracting parties and the Soviet Union." (Art. V.)

Field Marshal Goering's paper asserted that "the anti-Comintern pact is not dissolved or affected



Russia's prolific pact-maker, Foreign Minister Molotov.

by the alliance... The pact will permit an improvement in Russo-Japanese relations inasmuch as Russia had already her position unmistakably clear in the European war. Of course, these statements remain to be proven.

Stalin did, however, use the opportunity presented by the publication of the text of the pact to show his contempt for the action of the signatory powers. In the same paper on the same day there were released extensive reprints from American newspapers stressing Anglo-American collaboration as a result of the pact. Moreover, Secretary Hull's reaction to the pact was published in Investa (the official government organ), and Pravda (the Communist Party's official paper) carried a lengthy analytical and documented article on the economic improvement in the United States resulting from armament appropriations and increment in exports to Great Britain.

In other words, Stalin, through this official media, allowed a warning to be given to the signatory powers that alliances beget counter-alliances whether expressed or implied, and that with the growing power of the United States in the economic and military categories the pact would in the end prove a disastrous mistake.

Inasmuch as the pact actually exists, Russia can hardly ignore it. Stalin can do one of these things: (1) Remain aloof and wait for the opportunity to cast his lot with the side more favorable to Russian interests; (2) join in the pact; and (3) throw the weight of his resources to Great Britain and China. That he is considering these three courses of action is quite evident.

The failure of Hitler and Mussolini to take Stalin into their confidence with respect to their recent meeting at Brenner Pass has undoubtedly caused an unfavorable reaction in Moscow. No representative of the Soviet government was present. The failure of Hitler to inform Stalin of his contemplated "invasion" of Rumania was another move which caused unfavorable reaction in the Kremlin.

It may be significant that the day following the Brenner meeting there appeared in the Soviet official organ stories friendly to British workers and the part they were contributing to the war against Germany and Italy. These releases noted with pleasure the attitude of British army officers towards the soldiers, and the large number of trade unionists who were manning the anti-aircraft batteries. Also mentioned were the comforts which the British soldier had in the present war as compared with the last, and the fact that the ranks of the commissioned officer were filled with men from all walks of British life and not confined to "professionals." The paper even complimented British air defenses, "which are more satisfactory as a defence than any which the Germans have encountered heretofore."

## NEGOTIATIONS UNDERWAY

ON THE SAME day, the speech of the war commissar before the graduates of the Russian Military Academy was released. In part, the war commissar said: "You are entering the ranks when the flames of the second imperialist war are enveloping the west and east. The Soviet Union, thanks to the wise Stalin peace policy, stands outside the orbit of war, but that does

not mean we are safe from any provocation which may threaten our borders. Under these conditions we must be ready for any emergency and the further strengthening of the Red Army's fighting capacity." (An obvious thrust toward Germany.)

Since the Brenner meeting and the Balkan drive, very numerous negotiations between Russia and England and between Russia and the United States have been under way. If these discussions are not aimed at creating channels of greater economic collaboration, then it is difficult to discover their purpose. It is reported from London that the policy of the Churchill government of refusing to recognize the absorption of the Baltic states—a stumbling block to these negotiations—may be changed to eliminate this handicap to the negotiations.

Recently, the United States released large quantities of machinery parts and machine tools for export to Russia, and the Russian government was allowed to charter American tankers for oil export from the United States. These aids were granted notwithstanding the fact that Moscow has not lived up to her promises made when her government was officially recognized by the United States some six years ago.

Undoubtedly, this change of attitude toward Russia, and Russia's efforts in improving relations with these democracies, reflects unfavorable reaction to the tripartite agreement.

It seems quite discernable that since the signing of the alliance relations between Moscow and Tokyo have improved. Whether the alliance contributed to this change is not altogether clear, although no doubt Russia and Japan would like to reach an agreement which would give them a free hand to pursue their respective objectives. As long as there is a hostile attitude between them, their respective driving force is impaired. Japan's "New Order in Asia" cannot be established as long as there remains an opportunity for Russia to stab her in the back, or as long as Russia gives aid to China. The ever-present danger to Russia from Japan requires the maintenance by Russia of a competent military force on both her eastern and western fronts, and border incidents simultaneously on both fronts are always possible.

## RUSSIA'S PRICE FOR JAPAN

But what price would Russia demand for a Russo-Japanese rapprochement? These demands are indicated: The abandonment of Japanese fishing rights in the Kamchatka area; the cancellation of Japanese oil, coal and other concessions in northern Sakhalin; the demolition of all fortifications on the Korean and Manchurian border; the renunciation of all Japanese aspirations in Outer Mongolia; and the abrogation of the Portsmouth (N.H.) Treaty marking the close of the Russo-Japanese War, except the article covering the cession of the southern half of Sakhalin to Japan.

These are large demands and indicate Stalin's capacity to bargain. But whether Japan will pay the price is yet to be seen. On her side, all Japan asks is that Russia stop her aid in China.

The immediate situation facing Stalin, however, is the European Axis drive to the east. Certainly, Stalin could not view with equanimity the plans now in the making between Italy and Germany for this drive, nor could he with justice to himself permit the Balkan states to fall completely under the domination of the Axis partners without ample compensation. As an exponent of Pan-Slavism, he would forego the spread of his gospel of Communism throughout southeastern Europe. Furthermore, the stronger Germany and Italy become in the Balkans, the more dangerous becomes the Russo-Balkan frontier.

And so it seems that Stalin's foreign policy will continue to appear vacillating, enigmatic and subject to change without notice. Either he is sparing time to strengthen his military and economic power, or he is shaping his foreign policy so as to keep the belligerents fighting with all their might until they are "bled white" and too exhausted to resist the force of a Communist revolution within their borders.



## Second Blossoming, Better Understanding

By NELLIE L. McCLUNG  
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THERE IS SOMETHING gay and challenging about the second blooming of flowers. Each day of their lives, as the evenings grow colder, they seem more gallant and precious. From where I sit writing this I see single dahlias, American Beauty red, holding their stately blooms against the purple-brown background of a ploughed field. The hollyhocks beside the house are deeper in color and healthier in growth than they were in their first blooming, and not a sign of rust mars their broad leaves. Stalks of blue delphiniums, red and lemon snapdragons, brighten the borders, and a few flecks of blue aubretia begin to show on the rocks.

We expect flowers in their season and rejoice over them, but when they die and rise again out of the shrivel of decay, they are doubly welcome.

I never get accustomed, or cease to marvel at the second blooming of flowers here, and the poignant beauty of the autumn woods, because I find in them a sense of kinship. I am feeling this particularly today for I had a birthday last Sunday and there is no denying the fact that the years are adding up against me. Of course, we say, all of us who discern the signs in the evening sky, that we feel as well as we ever did, and even if that is not the exact truth, no doubt it will be entered on the right side of life's ledger.

### BETTER UNDERSTANDING

One of the fruits of life's second blooming is a better understanding of people. If life has not taught us that, we have been cheated, for it is certainly one of the compensations of advancing years.

I met an old lady recently who sat alone in her daughter's house, having declined to go with the family for a day in the country.

"They coaxed me to go," she said quite proudly, "every one of them coaxed me, but I am better here by the radio. I'll tell you a secret," she said, hushing her voice, though there was no one in the house but ourselves, "their gabbles tires me, their superlatives, their half-baked opinions, and my talk bores them. No, they do not show it. Neither do I—we are all very polite, but I know. I remember how bored I used to be with an old aunt of mine who had been all over the world and insisted on telling about it, and her teeth clicked! I didn't want to hear about the number of dresses Queen Victoria gave to the women who dressed her hair. . . . It's a tragedy when old people forget their own headstrong, egotistical youth. Then they get to be positive pests, with their hurt feelings."

I looked at her in admiration—her years had not been spent in vain. Her mind was having a second blooming.

When I read just now an account of a meeting where a speaker from Australia criticized "the women of Canada for their plunge into war work to save their conscience, doing work voluntarily which the government should pay for," I could see what she lacked.

She is reported further to have said that women who will not work to make democracy a success, "evidently desire nothing better than the system Hitler offers." This is a bit of foolish talk. It makes me shudder to hear people liken even the worst aspects of democracy to anything in the dictators' plan. There is no ground for comparison.

### A WAY OF LIFE

Democracy is not a static thing—it is a way of life, a way which can be made better day by day. It is what democracy may become and will become if we are faithful to our highest convictions which makes it worth everything we have—even life itself. Democracy must have in it the Christian compulsion towards a better way of life for the individual, the quickening of the human conscience, yours and mine, a new spirit of sacrifice, humility and honesty; a new understanding of the man who built his house on the rock.

The war is like a searchlight on our lives. It shows up the shabby places. We see now how we can dig up money when we know we must and how indifferent we were to human suffering in peacetime. We all have a

bad conscience and if, as the Australian woman says, Canadian women have plunged into war work to save their conscience, not one of us are in a position to reproach the other.

I cannot think of anything more barren and disheartening than public meetings which bring no conviction to the audience, and I have been at many. I know what wise old Omar meant when he said:

"Myself, when young, did eagerly frequent  
Doctor and saint, and heard great argument  
About it and about. But ever more  
Came out by the same door,  
As I went."

I attended a meeting not long ago, addressed by a sincere and able woman. She told of conditions of poverty in a certain part of our country and every person in the audience was deeply stirred by her words.

But instead of going on to show ways in which we could render help in this time of need, she proceeded at once to a criticism of governmental bodies, for the lavish way they spend money in printing pamphlets, which she said nobody reads (which is not quite the case). Immediately the focus of the meeting changed. She had fixed the blame. She did not say that less printing of pamphlets would relieve rural conditions, but our minds jumped that gap quite easily.

### BLAME-FIXING ACTIVITIES

That has been the weakness of many of our societies. They are blame-fixing activities. This accounts for the sterility of our temperance organizations and peace societies. We used up our strength in hating the liquor traffic and the munitions makers.

Now before any one arises and demands my head I wish to say

that I am not advocating that we should look upon evil with any soft complacency, or under the cloak of broad-mindedness become appeasers of evil. But I do say that it is only when we cast out the core of bitterness from our own heart, and overcome the pride and prejudices that we have mistaken for principles, that we will really be efficient in this great work of building a new world.

Dorothy Thompson started many discussions when, a few months ago, she wrote an editorial in a woman's magazine urging women to put their best efforts on the problems that lie all around them, in their own homes and communities, rather than struggling vainly to solve the larger problems of the world.

There is ripe wisdom in this advice, and it is not reversal of the emancipation of women either. The larger problems of the state are merely the sum of our smaller problems. Every home, every office, every business establishment is a little world, and in it there is plenty of scope for heroism in the routine of daily life. The struggle is the same—the old fight between the voice of self and the voice of God.

I must confess I did not always believe this. Yesterday's mail brought me a letter from a friend in Winnipeg who enclosed a magazine of 1914, which contained an article written by her and one written by me. We certainly dealt in fine big mouth filling phrases, which covered the globe. We were sure that we knew all the answers. I have no doubt that we would have resented it very keenly if someone had advised us not to wear ourselves out trying to save the whole wide world, and get busy on some of the problems within the 12-mile limit.

## MUSIC ON RECORDS

COLUMBIA'S major release of the month is a four-record set of Stravinsky's "Sacre du Printemps," or "Rites of Spring," played by the New York Philharmonic under the direction of Stravinsky himself (CM-417). This work was written in 1913 for a ballet, and its production set fire to a near riot in the theatre and much subsequent controversy about its startling dissonances and revolutionary manner.

The music has a definite program. Stravinsky set himself to write of the Russian pagan celebration which involves the sacrifice of a young girl to the god of the Spring. Hence the unadulterated pagan mood of the music, its insistence upon the primitive.

The point has been made that it is fundamentally mood music rather than melodic, and that its success can be measured not in terms of conventional musical enjoyment but of total effect in reproducing impressionistically a recreation of primitive barbarity and brutal force. To this end are directed all the extraordinarily complicated rhythms, the dissonances, the barbaric climaxes, the sheer brutal brilliance of orchestration.

In spite of the fact that the work has lost some of its alien quality in the last decade, it is still not music for the ordinary listener, who will perhaps be better pleased with Stravinsky's Fire Bird Suite, or the Petrouchka Suite to be issued next month. But for dyed-in-the-wool admirers of Stravinsky this is the authoritative set for the superlative mastery of Stravinsky's own conducting, and for the clarity of recording except on the final side.

### NOTABLE BACH RECORDING

ANOTHER major Columbia album is the three-record version by the great violinist Szigeti and the New Friends of Music Orchestra, conducted by Fritz Stiedry, of Bach's concerto in D minor for violin and orchestra (CM-418). The extant Bach scoring of this work is for piano and orchestra, and it is usually so played, but musical authorities have declared that it was originally composed for violin and it that form represents the greatest and most difficult violin concerto before the time of Beethoven.

Hence the reconstruction of the score to recover as nearly as possible the original violin part.

Whether for piano or for violin, this is one of Bach's notable works. The depth and mystery of the theme given to the bass in the first movement could be surpassed only by the emotional profundity and drama of the slow movement and the brilliance of the third. Szigeti is the perfect interpreter of Bach. The extraordinary technical demands of this work are met with polished ease and lovely tone, and over all shines his piercing musical intelligence and understanding.

This work has been available for some time in the piano version by Edwin Fischer (VM-252), where the poor recording scarcely permitted the piano part to be heard. In some ways I prefer the Fischer orchestral treatment to the Stiedry, but there can be little question that this new album is the preferred set. Recording is brilliant but somewhat lacking in roundness of tone for the orchestra.

### THE LIGHTER SIDE

THE EFFORTLESS ease of Eddy Duchin's magic piano fingers has been a prime favorite on the popular side for several years. But it seems executives of Columbia records only recently have realized many listeners would like to hear Duchin's sophisticated style to a better advantage—without full orchestral accompaniment. Columbia Set C-32 is the answer.

There's a load of likeable listening in this album of four records. The first side opens with Chopin's Nocturne in E Flat and joins in medley form with "Time On My Hands." That Chopin nocturne is a carry-over from Eddy's student days, when his parents insisted on the piece for piano practice; today, it's the distinctive tag by which many recognize the Duchin band—its chords mark practically all the maestro's dance arrangements.

The remainder of the album follows with titles one would likely request of Duchin if he were on the bench beside him at an informal party—"April in Paris," "I Guess I'll Have to Change My Plans," "Lovely to Look At," "Lower Come Back to Me," "The Way You Look Tonight," "Why Do I Love You?" and "Easter Parade."

Eddy's piano wizardry, plus this selection of time-tested numbers, has resulted in an album that's certain to find favor on the popular side.

## BOOKS

### Sagas of the Sea

THE SEA HAS WASHED up some fine books in its time. It has provided three extraordinarily good titles to wind up the summer's reading or to start the fall's.

It is hard to evaluate either as most important. The first, Felix Riesenbergs' "The Pacific Ocean" (Whittlesey House), is significant as the initial volume of a projected "Oceans of the World" series. It is also the late sea master's last book. The second, "Conquest of the Seas," by Frank C. Bowen (McBride), is noteworthy as a companion volume to Bowen's earlier absorbing book published in 1938, "America Sails the Seas." The third, "The Caribbean," by W. Adolphe Roberts (Bobbs-Merrill) is timely, vital as the story of America's sea of destiny.

Unfortunately, Riesenbergs' book follows close on the publication of Van Lagon's story of the Pacific, but you will find it vastly superior. There have been few sea writers to excel or equal that bewhiskered old historian and salt, Felix Riesenbergs. In this, his last book, he writes the biography of the Pacific from Balboa to the Pan-American clipper planes. Here is a story studded with the exploits of Magellan, Drake, Cook, Dampier, Vancouver, Anson, Perry, Wilkes and many others.

Smaller but an ocean with great history also is the Caribbean, and W. Adolphe Roberts has managed to glean the best of it in his book. Like Riesenbergs, he has had genuine drama to play with, too, and fabulous characters: Pizarro, Sir Henry Morgan, Toussaint l'Ouverture, Simon Bolivar, merely to scratch the list.

Finally, Roberts ends on a vital note. "One thing is sure," he says, "the Caribbean is the Mediterranean of the west and, if the present war reaches the New World, or totalitarianism dominates the Old, the sea's strategic importance will be greater than at any time in the 448 years since the coming of Columbus."

In "Conquest of the Seas," Frank C. Bowen takes the whole epic sweep of ocean conquest for his story, discovery, trade, privateering, romance, naval power. This is the sea from the dawn of history to the 20th century. As in "America Sails the Seas," A. J. H. Macpherson of London has released his famous collection of maritime prints for this book. The result is lavish illustration. What Mr. Bowen might lack in narrative, the art will supply.

### Rare Diary of West

PEOPLE WHO MAKE history don't usually bother to write it down—at least at the time. They're too busy. But 100 years ago, Warren Angus Ferris made a good bit of history and he took, moreover, the trouble to put it down. The result is one of the rarest, most interesting books to roll off the presses in a long time.

It is "Life in the Rocky Mountains," edited by Paul C. Philipps (Old West Publishing Co., Denver). This is largely the incredible graphic diary Ferris, as a fur trader, kept from 1830 to 1835, five years such as only early America's restless thrust westward could produce. For more than a century this record has been lost. Now, through a curious train of circumstances, it comes to light again, together with a map as rare as the diary, and enhanced by full biographical and background material.

Ferris struck out from his New York state home at an early age, joined the American Fur Company. He found himself at length caught in the tide of empire and that titanic three-cornered battle for monopoly in the mountains between the American, Rocky Mountain Fur and Hudson's Bay Companies. He found himself also near to starvation on more than one occasion, and his tales of Indian fights are hair-raising.

Ferris was an educated young man, so after a year or so of trapping he became clerk for his company. He met Jim Bridger and Thomas Fitzpatrick and the Sublettes and a colorful array of other characters who move through his book in a never ending buckskin parade. Through the long winter nights around the post these men spun their tales, and through the detailed, dramatic chapters of his diary Ferris spins them again.

Classic example is the story of trapper Hugh Glass. Crossing the headwaters of the Yellowstone one day in 1822 or 1823, Glass was attacked by a giant grizzly, horribly mauled. Two men were detailed to remain with him, till the end, so they thought. For five days they watched, but Glass did not die. Neither did he seem to rally. So one night the pair heaped up the fire and walked out, reporting Glass dead. And, several months later, entirely recovered, once more his fighting self, Hugh Glass walked in on them!

I never could believe that Providence had sent a few men into the world, ready booted and spurred to ride, and millions ready saddled and bridled to be ridden.—Richard Humboldt (On the scaffold).

## MERRIMAN TALKS...

NEIGHBORHOOD complications threaten to become even more serious in James Bay. A one-string fiddle has stirred up a brew of hard feelings, envy and professional jealousy that may lead to anything.

It started when Alf Food, who lives in a world of music, offered advice on how a man with an insatiable yearning but no training can master an instrument in a few hours.

Alf frequently offers advice on this point. Knowing the unquenchable ambition of scores of amateurs to pick up a violin or any other instrument and stir a crowd to sing or dance, like he can himself on his violin, he is sympathetic towards them.

"As you haven't been able to make any headway on the piano accordion or the mouth organ, Tom, we've got just the right thing for you in the store," he said the other day.

I resented that about making no headway, but he mentioned he had been talking to a neighbor and had gathered that impression. I guessed which neighbor.

To proceed, Alf explained the instrument.

"It's a one-string fiddle, Tom," he said.

"Is it hard to play?" I asked him.

"As easy as falling off a log," he replied. "There's a musician around town named Bert White who plays one. He brings the house down. He mesmerizes an audience with it. He can bring tears streaming down their cheeks."

"He can do stunts that rock them with laughter."

"He plays old melodies 'till you think you are dozing by an old mill stream on a drowsy midsummer day."

"He plays home and mother songs in a way that makes kidnappers break down and cry."

"He plays martial songs that make every able-bodied man rush out to put on a uniform . . . and love songs! Tom! . . . Why after he played one the other day, when the lights went up every woman in the audience was seen resting her head on the shoulder of the man next to her, clasping his hand and looking into his eyes with that wide-open look that can only be described in poetry."

I bought one.

"You say it's easy to play?" I remarked to Alf as he handed it to me.

"Nothing to it," Alf assured me. "No chords to bother about. No harmonizing. You can't get a discord if you try. No other strings to change over to. You just slide your finger to one end for the high notes and the other end for the low notes."

"Play something on it, will you?" I asked him before taking it away.

"Well, you know, Tom, it's a rather noisy instrument and it might disturb the people in the office, and they're very busy today," he said.

That was lunchtime. Work for the rest of the afternoon was just an interference, something blocking the yearning to get home, put that fiddle lovingly under my chin, sweep the bow across the solitary string and produce that Pied Piper of Hamelin music that I was told Bert White produced.

I was tempted to try it out in the office, but this is not the company for anything like that unless you are sure of your ability.

Dave Shepherd put it over with his accordion before he joined the army, but he was a master. He was to the accordion what Bert White is to the one-string fiddle.

The afternoon dragged. I rushed home to the fiddle.



I went to the garden, which is allotted to me as a music room when I feel the urge to play the accordion or mouth organ, and I took the fiddle to the garden with me.

Well, life is full of disappointments. Most people can take them if they are left alone.

Times like these, however, are not the times when you want to be irritated by argumentative, quarrelsome neighbors. It would happen this would be one of the many days when the Mariner was home, and it would happen that he should be in the garden at this time.

I struggled with the instrument before I realized this.

It was a grave disappointment.

It is true when you slide a hand up or down you get notes, according to the length of the slide.

But it has no stop-and-go signs. It has no frets, nothing to guide you.

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## GEMS OF THOUGHT—ASPIRATION

"To look up, learn more, strive to rise always."—Pasteur.

"From the lowest depths there is always a path to the loftiest height."—Carlyle.

"When we wait patiently on God and seek Truth righteously, He directs our path."—Mary Baker Eddy.

"Every inmost aspiration is God's angel undelivered. And in every 'O my Father' slumbers deep, A 'Here, my child!'"—James Freeman Clarke.

You slide your finger to a point that you hope is approximately right, draw your bow across the string and hope for the best. As you persevere, hope gets fainter and fainter.

If you are seeking a short cut to musical fame, don't buy a one-string fiddle.

The music lesson for the day was finished two minutes after it started. I was just about ready to quit when I saw the Mariner walk out of his house.

To finish then would be like a retreat, and an Englishman's home is his castle, especially in James Bay. So the music continued.

The Mariner stared, rudely, over his fence.

I could feel the stare but I ignored it. Disdain gets him down quicker than anything.

"What! What! What in the name of all that's holy is that?" he shouted.

I ignored him and it firmed him to one of his impassioned outbursts of vituperation in mixed English and Jersey French.

"Mon Dieu, mon Dieu," he shouted, "First bantams, then mouth organs, then this ungodly attempt at a Chinese orchestra. Mon Dieu . . ." But I didn't wait for any more.

I made a courteous bow, tucked my fiddle under my arm and walked into the house. I thought I had carried the honors for the day, but I got a setback as I entered.

"Please, Dad, don't play that in the house," said my little daughter. "Betty and Mary are doing home work with me and I am sure they won't be able to stand the noise."



It was the last straw. Although usually a man of restraint and equanimity, I lost my temper, I'm sorry to say.

I haven't got a one-string fiddle now, although Percy George showed me one the other day made out of a coconut that was rather intriguing.



# Heavy Armor Against Gunfire Turns Planes Into 'Flying Tortoises'

By DR. FRANK THONE  
GUNS VERSUS ARMOR! That old, old argument of warfare, that has been fought out on land and sea for centuries, now enters a new arena—the sky.

With ever-increasing accuracy and efficiency of gunfire, both from the ground and from other planes, comes the desirability of doing something to increase the big bomber's chances of survival. So armor, put on and taken off by warplanes a dozen times since the first World War, insists upon yet another trial. Whereupon the attack looks again to its guns, planning bigger and harder-shooting ones. And so the debate goes 'round and 'round.

## LITTLE ARMOR USED

Thus far in the terrible air conflict that has been raging over Britain and the German lands and conquered territories, armor has been used little or not at all, according to such information as the censors permit to leak through.

British fighter planes of the Spitfire and Hurricane classes give pilots armor protection against fire from the rear, but that is all.

They have been so fiercely eager to attack that they have been reckless in their own protection, if only they can do harm to the enemy. They have been like a prizefighter slugging it out in the ring, trading the heaviest punches he can swing and never taking the trouble to box.

If this spirit continues to actuate war in the air, perhaps the recent discussion of armoring planes will die for want of real fuel. Yet if a German plane should suddenly appear in the clouds over Britain, impervious to the storms of bullets poured into it by the Hurricanes and Spitfires, and to shell splinters from anti-aircraft shells from the ground, it might send the stock of armor plate up a few notches.

## HEAVY ARMOR NOT FEASIBLE

But would it? Opponents of armor declare that it's already too late. Nobody, even the armorers, contends that it would be possible to case the whole body of a plane in armor, as can be done with the water-supported hull of a battleship.

Apparently, too, nobody talks of using armor thick enough to stop anything bigger than the bullets of ordinary machine guns, which are of the same calibre as those of the infantryman's rifle.

And already there are weapons, both in the air and on the ground, that can punch through such light plates with no difficulty at all. What is the use, the anti-armor contingent asks, of holding up a shield when the weapon has already been forged to split it?

Something might be gained, even admitting this argument to be true, the armorers reply. For one thing, the swarms of pursuit planes now in the air are armed mainly with just those .30-calibre weapons whose bullets the light plates could stop.

Effective armoring of vital spots would immediately reduce pursuit planes to uselessness, or at least ground them until they could rearm with heavier weapons—say .50-calibre Brownings or their equivalents.

## 80 BULLETS A SECOND

Not necessarily, is the rejoinder from the anti-armorers. Take those formidable British fighters, for example, the Hurricanes and the Spitfires. Each plane mounts eight .30-calibre machine guns in the leading edge of its wings. Firing at full speed, these eight guns can deliver a total of 80 bullets a second. In actual combat, the gunners declare, the effect of their bursts of fire has been to saw off whole pieces of wing, or render the entire rudder assembly useless, sending the adversary spinning into a crash. If you can't pierce your enemy's heart or brain, it serves just

## Avoiding Headlight Glare

DOES THE GLARE of a strong headlight bother you when you are driving or walking along a very dark road?

Here is a way to prevent it, discovered in England's blackout. Shut one eye when the bright light approaches and open it again when the car has passed. The eye you closed will then be as sensitive as before.



The Airacuda, a most formidable plane carrying a crew of five, with two 37-millimeter cannon, four machine guns and a light load of bombs, would be difficult to armor because of the wide distribution of its vital spots.

about as well to cripple his arms and legs.

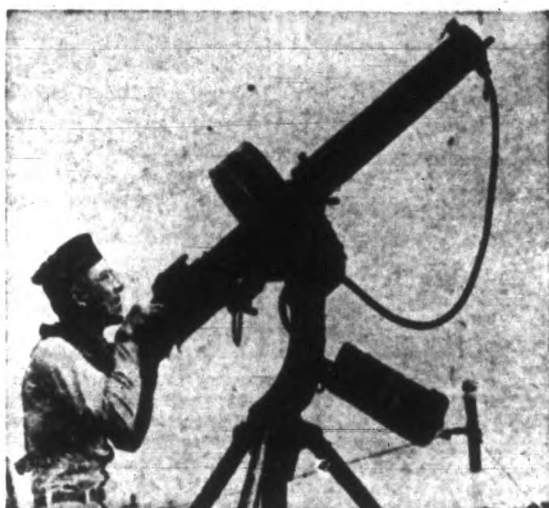
Germany has been relying mainly on a machine cannon, firing 23-millimeter (1-inch) shells weighing about 7 ounces, at approximately 470 shots a minute. These are very effective when they hit, for of course they carry a charge of high explosive, and their burst has a most wrecking effect. But since their rate of fire is so much slower than that of a rifle-calibre machine gun, their chances of scoring hits are considerably less.

## FRANCE USED SMALLER GUNS

France, during her brief unfortunate participation in the war, used a small shellgun of even lower calibre—20 millimeters, or three-quarters of an inch. These weighed about four ounces, and were fired at between 400 and 500 a minute. That these shells, light as they were, could be effective against armor was well attested by the fact that French planes put many German tanks out of action by diving on them, firing their guns against their thin back armor.

Intermediate between these small-calibre machine cannon and the conventional .30-calibre machine gun is that peculiarly American weapon, the .50-calibre machine gun. Its projectiles are two-ounce slugs, which can be explosive but are usually solid bullets. With a rate of fire considerably greater than that of the German and French machine cannon (though less than that of their smaller, .30-calibre British brother weapons) these big machine guns could make colanders of any armor seriously proposed for mounting on planes.

The .50-calibre machine gun was originally designed for use on the ground, against low-flying airplanes and lightly-armored combat vehicles, and also for



One of the reasons for putting armor on warplanes: A .50-calibre machine gun on an anti-aircraft mount.

anti-aircraft armament on shipboard.

However, they have been mounted on planes, with satisfactory results. Some pursuit planes carry a mixed armament of .50-calibre and .30-calibre Brownings, which the pilot gunner can put into action separately or all together.

## HEAVIEST CANNON

The heaviest anti-aircraft cannon is a 37-millimeter (1.5-inch) weapon that fires 1-pound shells as fast as 120 a minute. This gun, like the .50-calibre Browning, was originally designed for ground or shipboard use, but has been successfully mounted on heavier-type combat planes. In the famous American Airacuda fighter, two of these formidable weapons are carried, so arranged that the heavy mass of the engines absorbs the energy of the recoil.

Mounting a light cannon presents a considerable problem to

plane builders, for they are heavy and the push of the recoil is hard. The usual practice is to tie the gun in with the engine, the heaviest mass of metal carried by the plane. Some types (like the French) are fastened between the rows of cylinder heads, atop the V-type engine. Others are placed inside the hollow crankshaft of radial-type engines, so that they can fire through the hub of the propeller.

Best, of course, is the flexible-type mount, possible only in big planes like the Airacuda, which carry large enough crews to train and serve them. Guns mounted thus can be fired through a wide arc. In the Airacuda, an unobstructed field of fire forward is obtained by placing the propellers to the rear, making the craft a "pusher" plane. The engines (two liquid-cooled Allison's) are, however, still kept near the leading edge of the wing, for the sake of balance.



NOT FOR BASKING—Even the most zealous seeker after indoor tan would soon flee from this new "sun" lamp. It's an experimental 10,000-watt mercury vapor lamp one-fifth as bright as the sun, and the tremendous heat it radiates is demonstrated above by S. G. Hibben of the Westinghouse Lamp Laboratories. Although completely surrounded by a cooling jacket carrying running water, infra-red radiations from the lamp fought through the water in a few seconds and ignited roll of wrapping paper he holds.

## New Instrument Makes Sun's Flames Visible

By JAMES STOKLEY

GREAT FLAMELIKE masses of gas, which sometimes shoot out from the surface of the sun to a height of 1,000,000 miles, have been under scrutiny of astronomers recently with a new instrument.

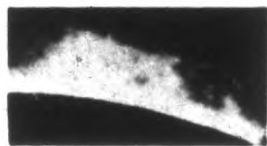
Until now the most useful device for showing these prominences, which may be visible to the naked eye when the sun is totally eclipsed, is the spectrohelioscope, a fairly complicated device with a number of optical parts and a set of prisms rotated by a motor.

The new device, less than two feet in length, has been used as an attachment to one of the observatory's smaller telescopes.

Reason prominences cannot be seen ordinarily is because of the great glare of the atmosphere around the sun. The glare consists of white light, made up of all colors, while the light of the prominence is mainly one color, that of glowing hydrogen.

Thus, to the eye, sensitive to all these colors, the total illumination from the sky drowns out the prominence. However, if some way can be found to pick up just the wave-length of hydrogen light, the prominence can be seen for, with other wave-lengths excluded, it is much more brilliant than the sky.

This has been done with the



Hydrogen prominences on the sun, as photographed with the Evans monochromator.

spectroscope, using what is called a "quartz monochromator." This consists of a series of six crystals of quartz, each half the thickness of the preceding one. Between them are sandwiched layers of film which polarizes light, making it vibrate in one plane instead of many.

The spectrum of colors, which would be obtained by analyzing

through a prism the light from the first quartz plate, would show a series of broad alternate bands of light and dark. Each successive plate widens the dark bands and squeezes the bright ones, until, after enough have been used, one of the bright bands is just wide enough to pass the hydrogen light. Colored filters cut out the others.

First suggested by a French astronomer, Dr. Bernard Lyot, the device was tried in Sweden by Dr. Yngve Ohman. However, he was not able to use as many quartz plates since he did not have the polarizing film available. Instead, he employed another method for obtaining polarized light, the Nicol prism. With one of these between each pair of quartz plates, the instrument was quite long.

## Mercury Crosses Sun Nov. 11 ... First Time Since 1924

By J. HUGH PRUETT  
Pacific Director, American Meteor Society

A TRANSIT of the little planet Mercury across the face of the sun—a phenomenon so rare it occurs only 13 times a century—is scheduled for the afternoon of November 11. This will be the first such event visible in the Americas since 1924, and the only one until 1953 to be seen by earth dwellers anywhere. Not before 1973 will so favorable a transit recur.

Astronomers welcome transits as they give valuable help on the incompletely solved problem of Mercury's orbital motion. They also furnish information in the slight irregularities in the daily rotation of the earth, our standard timekeeper.

## SEEMS ON SOLAR SURFACE

Mercury encircles the sun in 88 days on an orbit inside that of the earth's. This means that a few times each year this planet is almost between us and the sun. But because its orbit is inclined seven degrees to the plane of the earth's orbit, Mercury usually seems to pass a trifle above or below the sun. When on such occasions Mercury happens to be on that part of its path which crosses the plane of the earth's orbit, it is lined up directly between us and the sun, and appears to be on the solar surface.

Small telescopes—even strong binoculars—firmly mounted and properly equipped with sunshades or used as projectors will show Mercury as a small, very round dot on the solar surface. Its apparent diameter will be about 1/200 that of the sun. Ordinary sunspots of the same size will appear grey in contrast with the intense blackness of the unilluminated side of the planet.

The transit will begin at approximately 12:45 p.m. here.

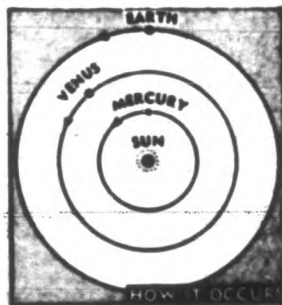
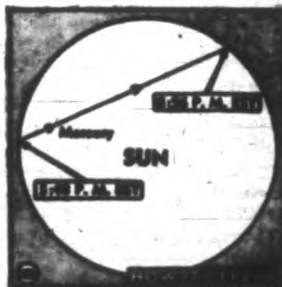


Chart shows orbits of three planets and their positions at time of Mercury's transit. Venus will not transit until 2004 A.D.



This is apparent path of Mercury across face of sun.



Draw-tube telescope with good lenses can be used to view Mercury's transit by projection of sun's image on screen.

## Deadly Patterns in Sky Spell Weird Phenomena



VISIBLE TRAILS in the wake of fighting planes, similar in appearance to those deliberately produced in skywriting advertisements, have frequently been seen over England during the recent aerial warfare.

According to the magazine Flight, they are produced in two ways. One type, which lasts but a few seconds, is apparently caused by the condensation of water vapor into small drops, in the low pressure region immediately following the wing tips.

The other kind may last for a considerable time, and seems to form in the slipstream, that is, the air that has passed through the propeller. Seen closely, it has been screw-shaped.

A theory advanced in explanation is that the water vapor is supercooled, to a temperature below the point at which it would

"Sky-writing" spelling a message of death floats in the skies over London—left there by planes' exhaust smoke during fierce dog-fight. Photographer risked his life to get picture.

normally condense. It cannot do so because there are no dust or other nuclei present on which they can form.

"For freezing of a supercooled liquid or vapor to occur, it is necessary to have nuclei or a disturbance to start the process," says the writer. "Both are avail-

able in abundant quantity, with the passage of the airplane. At least some of the steam in the exhaust will be condensed into water droplets, and one should not forget the solid particles of lead oxide which are formed by the oxidation of the tetra-ethyl lead in the fuel. And as for the

disturbance, the whirling of the airscrew with a tip speed of about 800 feet per second would be simply sufficient to start the process on its own.







# Studies in Engines, Kitchens, Stars, Attract Record Crowd At Victoria Night School; Soldiers Polish Up, Too

By JOHN A. SYME

WITH SOLDIERS studying to prepare their way for promotion in the army, other young men taking technical instruction so that when they are called for duty they may be fitted to join a branch of their own choice, wartime night school classes in Victoria have attracted a larger registration than ever before.

In addition to soldiers taking mechanical, English, shorthand, bookkeeping and other courses, the navigation course has drawn such a heavy registration that it has been necessary to hold two classes a week instead of the one class scheduled. Among the students are some who hope their studies may make them better fitted for the naval duties they may be called for before the war is over.

The heavy registration is supplemented by the hundreds seizing the opportunity to improve their education, to keep from getting "rusty" or to study some of the hobbies which the comprehensive and enlarged syllabus offers.

The main purpose of these classes remains unchanged. They are the same as when first instituted in 1913, namely, to provide facilities for (a) continuance of formal education; (b) training in a trade, business or other occupation; (c) development of a hobby.

With one or other of these objects in view 900 men and women from all walks of life find themselves in the once familiar surroundings of a school room. There, under the supervision of George Anstey, director of evening classes, they registered for the first terms of their course, and were assigned to rooms and teachers. This time, however, the situation is different to their early days at school. They now go voluntarily and willingly and eager to learn.

## COMPLETE EDUCATION

Men and women who had no opportunity to complete their formal education are taking this chance to better themselves.

Many well-educated persons wish to learn of the many other trades and hobbies, and night school prevents them from becoming "rusty."

At least three students have come back every year for the last 10 years to the same class, because it holds their interest; many come back year after year



Training skilful hands to meet their Empire's needs are, from left to right: Motor mechanic students D. R. Hudson, R. N. Barker, E. Rand, A. E. Sage, W. King, E. Gawley, and L. Lamb.

to a different course, always learning something new and different.

Mr. Anstey, the director of the classes, and a technical training instructor at Victoria High School, is the organizer behind this great program. He has taught evening classes in Coventry and Birmingham, England, as well as in this country, and from this background draws the ideas that make this educational scheme the marked success that it is. Mr. Anstey believes that he is the only teacher connected with the night school now who was a member of the original staff in 1913.

Mr. Anstey has several ideas which he hopes to introduce next year which should have great effect on the already popular courses. On looking at the syllabus, one sees that nearly all courses are of the same duration—two hours each night. In the lecture courses, of which there are many, this may seem to be a little too long both for student and instructor. By shortening the time of these subjects nightly, the lecturer would find it easier to make his subject interesting and the student would have the advantage of being able to take more than one course. This would enable the earnest student to take four nights study each week at a reduction in fees.

## VAST ORGANIZATION

A brief tour of some of these

classrooms gives one an insight into the workings of this vast organization. Far down in the basement of the High School, the automotive engineering class sits, intent on an illustrated lecture on the gasoline engine.

In this class are two young women, perhaps looking ahead to the time when their services will be required in some branch of the army, or to replace men who are called up.

Another mechanically-minded young woman wished to join a class in armature winding, and there is no reason why her nimble fingers should not make her more proficient than many men in this skilled trade.

On the ground floor are two of the most interesting classes for girls and women. In one of the largest rooms, with an adjoining cutting-room, Mrs. L. Gibson holds her class in dressmaking. With an enrolment of over 60 in afternoon and evening periods, these classes are among the most popular at the High School. Also on this floor is Mrs. N. Murphy's home-cooking class. In the spotless, modern kitchen, women are busily learning the science of meal preparation.

One student has spent her life in India and is learning western cooking.

Leaving the High School and making a tour of the Central Junior High School, one finds many of the most interesting

classes in the curriculum. Here are the well-equipped technical training shops and demonstration rooms. The teachers, Mr. Goldfinch and Mr. Simister, are both experts in their craft, and are assisted by trained men from the day school and business. In one large room are about 30 men and women learning metal work. The women have done some wonderful work already in copper beating and polishing, and some of last year's students have beautifully burnished bowls and trays to show for their patience.

## WARTIME TRADES

Many soldiers, sailors and civilians are busy on metal-turning lathes, learning both an absorbing hobby and an important trade in wartime production. Two classes are learning drafting, as applied to sheet metal and building construction.

Other students are taking courses in carpentry, both woodwork and practical construction being very popular. Some of last year's models are on exhibition, every one has a professional touch and under expert tutelage this year's students will soon be turning out similar work.

For lovers of art there is a medium of expression for all in the evening classes. Many are learning pottery at the Kingston Street school. In the Central School building Arthur Cheekley conducts his classes in painting and drawing. This well-



The only two women in a man's world are: Grace Sluggett, left, and Helen Rae, who here repair a gas engine in the automotive engineering class.



George Anstey, director of Victoria's night schools, replacing C. L. Campbell, who is now serving in the R.C.N. overseas.

known Victoria artist has a very interested class working in oils, water colors and charcoal drawing.

These, then, are a few of the many and varied courses offered by the Victoria Board of School Trustees in co-operation with the Provincial Education Department. As a cultural and educational force in Victoria, the evening classes are unequalled, and with



Laura Catterall, left, and Betty Milne tackle the mysteries of soufflés and sauces with an eye to the future.

900 men and women completing courses of study each year the organizers have reason to be proud.

Some of these classes are still

in formation as interest grows, and there is still time to get in to many of them. No person should miss this opportunity—it pays dividends.

## War Bringing Camouflaged, Windowless Houses?

By PAUL MANNING

FOR THE LAST 20 years our way of living has been a development of spacious windows, daylight in the home, wide lawns, big individual gardens and sun baths.

But if this war continues for two or three years longer and if the new housing plans now on exhibition in London at the Royal Institute of British Architects are accepted by the British government, that whole scheme of housing may go by the boards.

For Britain's architects have been busy during the last months of civilian bombing devising houses that are virtually windowless and practically bombproof. So, if the idea catches hold in England and the effect sweeps to Canada, we may be settling down to a new community housing development that may well find us sleeping in bombproof bedrooms in windowless houses located in invisible towns.

The ideal wartime single house, British architects find, is a one-story concrete and brick affair with narrow slits resembling windows located just below the roof. Outside, the walls and roof would be covered with a zigzag rustle wash which would blend with the surrounding houses and countryside.

Inside, the houses would be little more than sleeping dormitories, what with double bunks, sliding shutters for the blackout and small high windows covered with wire mesh to prevent flying splinters.



Artist's conception of the kind of a town people may be forced to build if they can't keep out of wars.

"The thought of living in windowless houses may shock many people," a member of the Institute said, "but I think it is an idea we shall have to get used to. There is no doubt that the blasting in of windows causes a great deal of damage which could be avoided." The object of these precautions, of course, is to get sleep. These

houses would be built with reinforced concrete slabs top and bottom with 13½-inch thick brick and steel walls. People could sleep right through an air raid with comparative safety because each house would be a small fortress, immune to every explosive except the direct hit of a very big bomb.

Great alum clearance units would no longer be built along the modern lines prevalent in some parts of London and New York. There would be accommodations for 1,500-1,700 workers; but each building would be long, narrow and one story high. In peacetime, because of the concrete floor and ceiling, a second story could be added.

## COMMUNITY GARDENS

Bachelor men and women living in this housing project just adjacent to a large factory would be housed in separate buildings which would each be divided into three units: kitchen, lounge and living-room for one, bedroom and washroom for the second and third.

Sixty men could live in reasonable comfort, while 42 women would have ample room in the same space.

A large number of boys and girls from 16 to 20 are always employed in wartime munition factories, so they would be provided with the same set-up as the adults with the exception that one small, lightless recreation room would be constructed.

Married couples with children would be given the individual one-story cottages having the additional space of a living-room.

In both the individual and mass housing units, no individual back yard gardens would be permitted.

Everyone would grow vegetables in large community tracts of 15½ acres so as to preserve the camouflage effect of the whole communal layout.

## More Heart Disease With Smokers

HEART DISEASE occurs more often among tobacco smokers than among nonsmokers under 50 years of age, though it may not necessarily be a cause of heart disease, Dr. John P. English, Dr. Fredrick A. Wilkins and Dr. Joseph Berkson of the Mayo Clinic and Foundation, announce as a result of a study of several thousand smokers, nonsmokers and patients with and without heart disease.

Without assuming that tobacco smoking is a cause of heart disease, the Mayo Clinic physicians suggest the possibility that smoking is "a precipitating influence in the earlier development of coronary (heart) disease."

"It is perfectly true," Dr. Wilkins agrees with other physicians, "that many other factors enter into the problem—heredity, our manner of doing things, temperament and so on."

## NO GREAT MARGIN

Among 1,000 patients with heart disease there were 698 smokers, contrasted with 663 nonsmokers among 1,000 persons without heart disease. Among 187 heart disease patients between the ages of 40 and 49 years there were 149 smokers, contrasted with 187 nonsmokers among 302 persons between 40 and 49 years who had no heart disease.

The smoking of tobacco, the physicians comment, probably has a more profound effect on

## The Ancient One Observes...

### The Lament of Hitt the Spout

By DON CANTELL

AND SO IT CAME to pass that Hitt the Spout, did become greatly angered for he could not invade the Land of Eng. So he sent forth for his three henchmen, Gore the Bulge, Rib the Trumpet and Goeb the Gab.

And he said unto Gore the Bulge,

"O thou be-meddled monstrosity with naught in thy head but the thought of food for thy stomach, why didst thou say unto me that the birds of war of the Land of Eng were as fledgelings and could not go forth to battle. If they are as fledgelings thine own birdmen are as eggs. They have set upon my followers with such fury that I can no longer invade the Land of Eng and likewise they drop their eggs upon our land until I can no longer go forth from my hiding place."

younger persons, owing to the existence of relatively normal heart and blood vessels, influencing perhaps the earlier development of heart disease. In the older age groups in which artery changes are prominent regardless of outside influence such as smoking, the possible harmful effects of tobacco smoke are less evident than the other factors concerned in the production of artery disease.

And turning unto Rib the Trumpet he said unto him, "O thou son of Ananias, why didst thou advise me to ally myself with Muss the Lin of the Land of It and say that he was great in battle?"

## ITALY A MILLSTONE

"The Great Gasist of the south has been as a millstone about my neck. Not only doth his ships of war hide in fear and trembling within their havens but his legions in the Land of Af Rica already cry out for aid from me."

"O thou who doth call thyself great in matters of state, say unto me, what state is this that thou hath brought about?"

But although the countenance of Rib the Trumpet did become red in color he replied not.

And so Hitt the Spout turned in his fury upon Goeb the Gab and he said unto him,

"O thou misshapen offspring of the king of darkness, why hath thou said unto the people that the Land of Eng was no more? Now they clamour about me saying, 'If the Land of Eng hath been conquered from where cometh the birds of war that drop their eggs upon us.'"

"Thy lies hath placed me upon the spot from which there is no return."

And gazing once more upon his henchmen he cried out in anguish saying,

"The cross which is doubled hath turned against me. Someone hath placed a mine in Mein Kampf."



## Farmers' Co-operatives Aid Many Across Canada

By FARMER

There are almost 450,000 members or shareholders in farmers' co-operative companies in Canada. In 1938-39, the total business of these organizations was more than \$200,000,000, according to information compiled by the Economics Division, Marketing Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture. Farmer co-operatives thus occupy a very important part in Canadian business.

But not only are there a great many co-operatives—there are a great many different kinds. Most people are aware of the marketing co-operatives in fruits and vegetables, live stock, wheat and dairy products, but other associations exist, across the country and which are perhaps not so well known.

### B.C. CO-OP

For instance, in British Columbia, at Gibson's Landing, is the Howe Sound Co-operative Canning Association. This organization manufactures jam from small fruits such as strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and plums. In some years this little group of about 100 farmers manufactures 85,000 pounds of jam.

Just outside Regina in Saskatchewan is the refinery and cracking plant of the Consumers' Co-operative Refinery. High above the main office building stands a

sign which reads "Farmer-owned and controlled." The Sherwood Co-operative in Regina sells gasoline and oil to 1,800 members in the city and country. In the showroom of their new station you may purchase various articles such as electric washing machines, spark plugs, batteries, oil and grease. Saskatchewan officials are presently engaged in the preliminary organization of a co-operative farm machinery company.

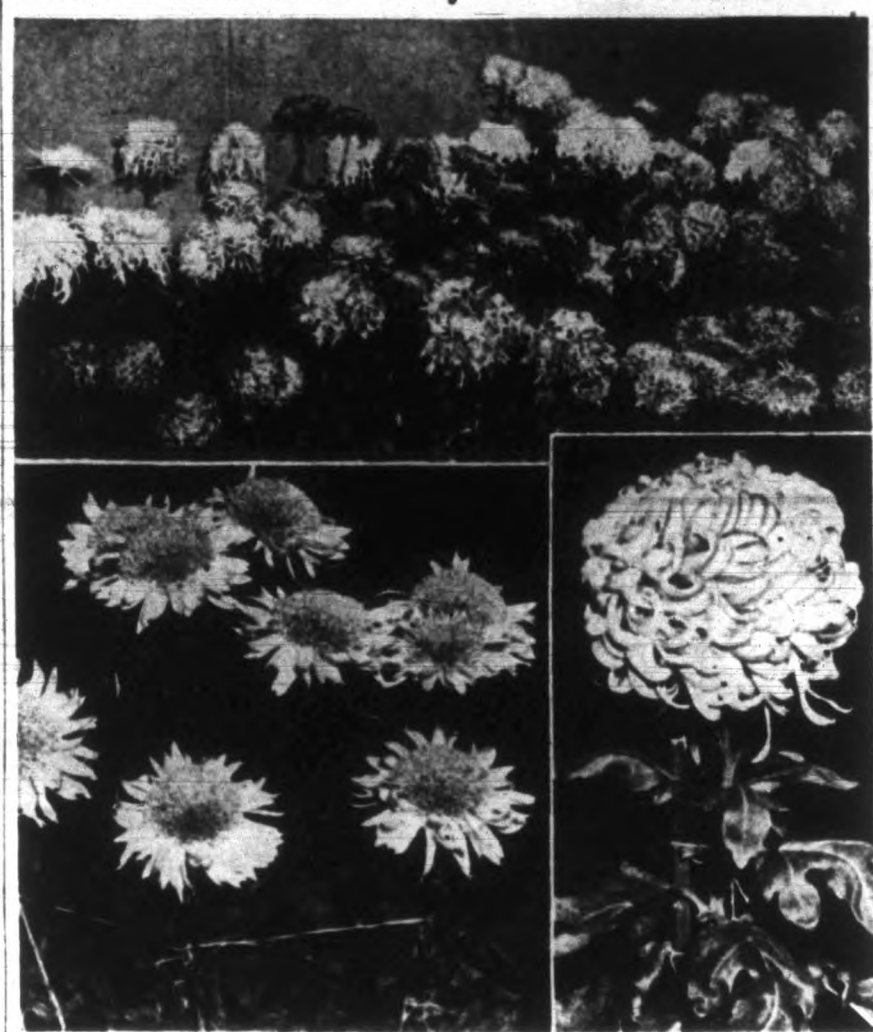
### BIG BUSINESS

At Barrie, in Ontario, farmers own and operate a co-operative packing plant. This group, organized in 1929, now has over 1,200 shareholders and in some years has packed and sold over \$1,000,000 worth of live stock and poultry products.

The maritime provinces are well advanced in co-operative activity. Farmer-fishermen along the south shore of Guysboro County in Nova Scotia own a canning factory. During the lobster season, the plant is used to can sea food and in other seasons to can small fruits. Tor Bay canned blueberries are a product of this co-operative.

Farmers' Co-operatives are branching into new types of organization and should prove as successful there as they have been in marketing and purchasing activities.

## Victoria Proud of Chrysanthemums



At the Crystal Garden last week the Victoria Horticultural Society staged its first potted chrysanthemum show and it was an outstanding success. The excellence of the blooms was amazing. Above, top, is part of the fine exhibit from the Rockland Avenue home of Mrs. Biggerstaff Wilson, an indefatigable gardener; right is "Mrs. Wiggs," one of the finest blooms in the show, and left, "Rose Royal," an anemone type—exhibited by Mrs. A. C. Burdick. F. A. Saunders, head gardener at the Empress Hotel was in Vancouver this week judging the first Vancouver chrysanthemum show. Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Mayhew, winners of most of the top honors at the Victoria show, went to Vancouver to see the best the mainland growers can produce.

## Hard Work Rewards Prairie Farm Group

By H. T. J.

Fog the second year in succession, farmers from the Rolling Hills district of Alberta have won first prize at Brooks Fair, Alberta, for wheat, oats and barley.

At first sight this bald statement would appear to be of local interest only, but behind it lies a saga of the west—a story of heroism and final triumph over years of adversity.

These farmers come from the irrigated tract south of Lake Newell recently opened under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation scheme, but before their removal under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act, they were living on government relief as a result of the battle against the elements in trying to make a living on the arid lands of the drought-stricken areas of southern Saskatchewan.

Year after year they depended upon natural rainfall and year after year their hopes were blighted; they sank further and further into a morass of debt.

Eventually, under the act, the Dominion government decided to turn their land into community pastures and to offer them a

chance of re-establishing themselves on irrigated lands.

### WORKED BRAVELY

They were dry-land farmers who knew nothing whatever of the technique of irrigation, but they had the promise of aid from officials. Moving into the Rolling Hills district of Alberta, they applied themselves bravely to a new kind of farming. With the help of the officials, they installed pumps, dug ditches, and spent long hours over their shovels in a finely conceived and well executed plan.

The first year, they planted mostly cereal crops. The harvest was good and the settlers were so pleased with the results that they determined to submit their entries at the Brooks Fair. Competing against men who had managed irrigated lands for years, the new settlers carried off the honors in wheat, oats and flax. That was in 1939. This year they again competed and again carried off the honors in wheat, barley and oats. The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act officials at Regina regard this as a remarkable achievement, inasmuch as inexperienced irrigators commonly have many failures. The percentage of failure at Rolling Hills under the P.F.R.A. is negligible.

## 'Our Pampered Appetites'

"Guns or butter?" demanded Goering. The answer, spontaneous or not, was unanimous. "Arms or appetizers?" is a question before Canadians today. "Shall we put equipment in the hands of our troops or eat the price of it?"

The United States is the only country from which we can buy the essentials to keep our troops in fighting trim until our own production overtakes our needs, and for every bomber or bullet that we get the conditions are "cash and carry."

The dollar that we pay for table luxuries is a dollar less with which to buy arms.

The United States will get the dollar anyhow, but what do we choose to take in exchange—military necessities or civilian luxuries?

Last year we paid the United States \$13,578,933 for fresh fruits, a large part of them being pre-season varieties that Canadian gardens and orchards would later produce at lower cost and of higher quality. But our pampered appetites could not wait. We had to have strawberries in January, and before June brought our own fruit, in superabundance we had imported \$500,000 worth—the cost of a squadron of fighter planes.

For grapes we paid more than \$1,000,000—far more than we could have had 200 light tanks. Apples, pears, and plums, all available in finer tree-ripened quality in our own country a few weeks later, cost us \$1,334,000, or the price of 2,500 heavy machine guns. Melons cost us \$227,000—equivalent of about 100 ambulances.

In the vegetable field, we ate United States tomatoes, potatoes, and celery to the value of 25 big bomber planes. We had our dainty dinners and Berliners were spared the bombs! Lettuce, cabbage, carrots and green peas cost us another \$1,000,000.

Citrus fruits have a high medicinal value—but did we eat \$8,350,000 worth because the state of our health demanded them, or just because we liked them? (This figure does not include \$390,000 worth of United States grapefruit juice, although at least two very fine brands of tropic-ripened British West Indian juice are offered in our grocery shops).

Can we live without bananas? We bought \$1,263,000 worth from

the United States last year. For that money we could have had several minesweepers.

For dried fruits we paid the United States \$1,738,000. Let us not forget that the finest raisins are grown in Australia by veterans of the last Great War.

Our resources of United States exchange are all too limited. We cannot borrow in New York as we did before. Every dollar that goes across the line for other than war essentials is a dollar gone from our fighting power. Shall 20,000,000 Canadian dollars that might buy munitions of war go for table luxuries in the next 12 months?

The answer lies with Canadian housewives.—Ottawa Journal.



Don't burn your leaves! Pile them up to decay. There is no substitute for humus, or decayed vegetable matter, for the lawn or garden.

Scatter portulaca seed in the cracks in crazy paving. It will come up next spring and give a gay picture in midsummer. It will not germinate until the weather is warm.

A dibber is a good tool for bulb planting. Learn the knack of giving it a swinging twist to make the bottom of the hole round so the bulbs will not be "hung" with air space under them. You will get it with a little practice.

Lily of the valley pips which have been chilled in cold storage will develop flowers in 15 days if placed in moss and water in a shallow bowl. They are the most fragrant of the easily forced bulbs.

Narcissi like to grow among the roots of other plants. For this reason they flourish excellently tucked in among perennials in the garden, or at the base of the shrubbery border.

Dig two spadefuls' depth down in preparing a bed for lilies which must be planted deep, particularly the stem rooting types.

The coral lily of Siberia, *Ilum. tenifolium*, is the earliest and brightest of the lilies, a beautiful coral red.

Don't let any cabbage stumps remain over winter. They harbor pests.

Spinach planted late in the fall will produce the first spring crop.

## First Estimate of 1940 Field Crops

The first official estimate of the 1940 field crops is as follows: Commercial sugar beet, 807,000 tons from 78,500 acres, a yield of 10.28 tons per acre, representing an increase of 33 per cent on the 1939 production of 605,000 tons from 946,900 acres, or 9.84 tons per acre.

Turnips, mangolds, and other roots, 37,346,000 cwt. from 186,400 acres, or a yield of 200 cwt. per acre, compared with 37,636,000 cwt., from 189,600 acres, or 199 cwt. per acre in 1939.

Alfalfa, 2,641,000 tons from 1,031,700 acres, or 2.56 tons per acre, compared with 2,167,000 tons from 946,900 acres, with a yield of 2.29 tons per acre in 1939.

Fodder corn, 3,636,000 tons from 496,200 acres, or 7.33 tons per acre, compared with 4,514,000 tons from 494,800 acres, or 9.12 tons per acre in 1939.

Peas, 1,334,000 bushels (1,307,000 in 1939); beans, 1,516,000 bushels (1,527,000 in 1939); buckwheat, 6,537,000 (6,848,000 in 1939); mixed grains, 42,210,000 bushels (44,072,000 in 1939); corn for husking, 6,101,000 bushels (8,097,000 in 1939).

Potatoes, 40,859,000 cwt. from 545,000 acres, representing an increase of 4,469,000 cwt., or 12 per cent on the 1939 crop of 36,390,000 cwt., from 517,700 acres. The yields per acre were 75 cwt. in 1940, and 70 cwt. in 1939.

## Safeguarding Holly Leaves

CORVALLIS, Ore. — Holly, which will soon be moving to market from the Pacific northwest, its chief cultivation area on this continent, often suffers considerable loss in sales value through dropping off its leaves. A method for preventing this, through treatment with a growth-promoting acid, has been worked out by Dr. J. A. Milbrath and Prof. Henry Hartman of Oregon State College, and is reported in the current issue of Science.

The holly branches and wreaths are sprayed with, or dipped into, a solution of alpha naphthalene acetic acid, one of the growth-promoting substances that has also been found useful in preventing apples from dropping off the trees before they are ripe. Branches treated with .01 per cent solution of this substance did not lose leaves in two weeks, even when subsequently exposed

## GARDEN NOTES

By ALEX. MITCHELL, F.R.H.S. BUILDING ROCKWORK

When building a rockery against a bank or steep slope, especially when the rocks are to be placed closely together, the needs of the plants which are to embellish the masses of rock should be borne in mind and steps taken to ensure that they have a favorable rooting medium.

Good soil, however, is of little use without sufficient moisture, and this has to be provided for by so placing the rocks that the rain will run into the bank. This is secured by placing them so that they tilt inwards. The proper placing of the rocks will result in vigorous plant growth and abundance of flowers. As a rule, a plant will thrive in a small crevice between the rocks if there is a good bulk of soil behind; but often there is insufficient to sustain deep-rooting plants, and if the soil in the "pockets" does not blend with the bulk beneath, the roots will probably perish during a dry season.

### ALPINES

A wee gem of high merit, *Gentiana Loderi*, is slowly coming into our gardens again after a lapse of many years, but even now it is all too rare. It is worthy of the best position on the rocky garden, for preference in the moraine, as it seems to thrive best under such conditions, especially if the moraine is of sandstone.

### SHRUBS FOR SHADE

There is not a great variety of flowering shrubs that will succeed well in the shade, but the following may usually be relied upon to succeed under such conditions. *Berberis (Mahonia)* *Aquifolium* is one of the most satisfactory and is not particular as to soil.

It is evergreen and the flowers, which appear in March, are followed by purple berries in autumn, which is very attractive when the foliage is changing color. *Berberis Darwini* is seldom grown in the shade, although it does exceedingly well, particularly beneath deciduous trees; *Coronilla Emerus* is a deciduous shrub that will succeed in shade if the soil is well drained; it grows to a height of four to five feet, and bears yellow flowers in summer; *Daphne Pontica* is also valuable; it is evergreen and to ethylene gas, which completely defoliated untreated branches in two days.

bears sweetly-scented flowers in spring. *Daphne Mezereum* is well known as a shade lover, and is valued for its reddish-purple flowers which adorn its branches before the leaves unfurl.

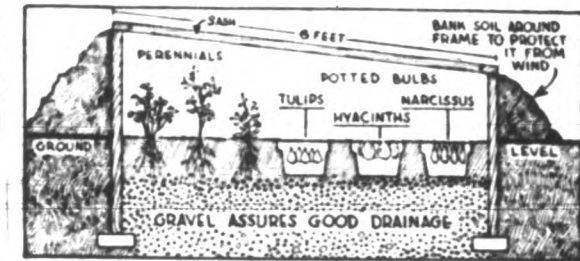
It is met with frequently in odd shady corners of small gardens. *Leycesteria Formosa*, is deciduous and will grow practically anywhere it can obtain shelter; the flowers are produced during summer, and are of a purplish color, followed in autumn by berries of the same hue.

## INSECT POISON FROM CHINA

China may furnish this continent with new ammunition for defence against insect hordes that devour crops; in a plant known as the Thunder God Vine, a botanical second cousin of the bright-berried bittersweet now flaunting its orange fruits along miles of autumn roadsides.

The insect poisoning substance is found in the bark of its roots, and is used to a considerable extent in powder form by farmers in the interior of China. Its chemical nature, still unknown, is being intensively investigated by U.S. Department of Agriculture scientists, in the hope that it may become possible to produce it synthetically, relieving the United States from the uncertainties of supply of the natural material from the war-clouded Orient. At the department's plant introduction garden at Glenn Dale, Maryland, thousands of cuttings sent from interior China by a plant explorer are now being grown, to furnish more material for experimental purposes.

Preliminary experiments are regarded as promising. Powder prepared from the vine roots proved effective against the codling moth, most destructive apple pest in this country, and against two species of cabbage-eating caterpillars. However, until further tests are made the material will not be recommended for commercial use. Cuttings are not available for distribution at present.



### Suggestions for winter use of cold frames.

There seems to be no end to the uses for a cold frame. Designed principally for spring to hurry up the season, it makes a perfect seed bed for summer seedlings, as well as a late planting of perennials. If you have used it for three seasons already this year, a fourth will come natural. If you don't have a cold frame, this is as good a time to build one as any other.

The rains of late fall bring to mind problems of harboring perennial seedlings. If you planted them in the garden, you will no doubt need some additional protection, and the cold frame will provide it. The best all-around method is to pot the plants, and set them into the soil of the frame. Such treatment assures them a few more weeks of growth, and will enable them to benefit from extra warmth in the spring and get an early start. They will also be easily transplanted.

A more timely use for the cold frame during the cold weather is for rooting winter flowering bulbs. Hyacinths, early tulips, narcissus and daffodils are the principal ones which need a dark, cool situation to encourage early root formation. Bury them in the frame bed in the pots you expect to grow them in, and when roots have developed sufficiently, bring them indoors for

the quick growth of the tops and blossoms.

Two lovely perennials which are difficult to grow without protection are the foxgloves with their stately spires, and the canterbury bells. Although they are perfectly hardy so far as cold weather is concerned, they are very susceptible to wet weather, and thawing and freezing. There is only one safe way to grow them in such climates and that is by wintering them in a cold frame, where they will be safe from wet and the changes in temperature will be tempered by the glass of the frame. Transplant them to the frame in the fall about two inches apart each way.

Poppy anemones, botanically called *anemone coronaria*, can be grown for early spring cutting with great success in a frame. They have peculiarly dried-up-looking tubers, which are not of the hardiest kind, but which can be wintered with a little protection. One difficulty which should be carefully considered is the determining of the top of the tuber. Usually it is indicated by a slight depression with a few points in it. In other cases the old roots may still be clinging to the under side, and you can be sure of yourself when this is the case. If there should be any doubt as to just what end of the tuber is the top, plant it edgewise. They need a rich soil, and should be planted two inches deep.

## B.C. Controls Grasshoppers

During 1940 grasshoppers were scarce in British Columbia and on controlled areas were far below normal in numbers. This was particularly the case with economic species. Some of the species of less importance were unusually abundant in 1940.

The situation on the range lands of the province is becoming yearly more satisfactory under the scheme of control zones. Control of grasshoppers within these zones is carried on annually regardless of the number of grasshoppers present, and the cost of control is borne by all within the zone on an acreage basis. The field men employed by the various control committees become expert and examine every part of

their control area so that no concentrations of grasshoppers escape attention. As a consequence, serious outbreaks within these zones have been eliminated and the cost per year to the landowners rarely exceeds one-half cent and has never exceeded 1 cent per acre. With the perfection of a mechanical bait spreader, which will work efficiently on rough terrain, and the judicious use of oil sprays on concentrated nymphs, still better and cheaper results can be expected in the future.

Since the adoption of the control zone system, in 1930, British Columbia has passed through two periods of grasshopper abundance, considered by some the worst outbreaks to affect North America in modern times and has sustained negligible losses due to the persistent annual control operations.

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# Willie Winkle

## The Story of Guy Fawkes

LAST TUESDAY was Guy Fawkes Day. When Mr. Stephens, our neighbor, saw Jack and Skinny coming into our place to play table tennis, owing to the rain outside, he went to an old box he has in the attic and got a paper and then came over.

"Thought I'd just like to show you boys something," Mr. Stephens said, and he unfolded a small paper. "This is from a collection of old papers I have. It is very interesting and was published over 300 years ago. It gives an actual account of the trial and hanging of Guy Fawkes and his fellow conspirators who tried to blow up the Houses of Parliament in London. Have a look at it."

We took the paper and it was certainly different to the newspapers we have today and the grammar and composition and spelling was different. It was called The Weekly News, and under the heading was "London. Printed for Jeffrey Chilton, and are to be sold at his shop, at the great North Door of St. Paul's, 1606—Monday, 31st January, 1606."

When I had looked it over I thought perhaps all other boys and girls would be interested in some of the things that were in this old paper.

They referred to Guy Fawkes as the great devil of all and he was the last of the eight men to be hanged. And this is what His Majesty's Sergeant-at-law said when the men were before the court:

"This is a matter of treason, but of such horror and monstrous nature, that man never before now,

"The tongue of man never delivered,

"The ear of man never heard,

"The heart of man never conceived."

The six charges against Guy Fawkes and his pals were: To deprive the King of his rights; to murder the King, the Queen and the Prince; to stir up rebellion and sedition in the United Kingdom; to bring a miserable destruction among the subjects; to change, alter, and subvert the religion here established, and to ruin the state, of the commonwealth, and to bring in strangers to invade it.

Then the paper tells the story about how the conspiracy was discovered. Following is a copy of the letter which was left at the house of Lord Montague, and which happily led to the discovery of this most horrible conspiracy:

"My Lord—Out of the love that I bear to some of your friends I have a care of your preservation, therefore I would advise you, as you tender your life, to devise some excuse to shift of your attendance at this Parliament; for God and man have concurred to punish the wickedness of this time. And think not slightly of this advertisement, but retire yourself into your own country, where you may expect the event in safety. For though there be no appearance of any stir, yet I say they shall receive a terrible blow this Parliament, and yet they shall not see who hurt them. This counsel is not to be contemned, because it may do you good; and can do you no harm, for the danger is passed as soon as you have burnt this letter, and I hope God will give you grace to make good use of it—to whose holy protection I commend you."

"The letter was without date or subscription, and the hand in which it was written was hardly legible, and the contents of it so perplexed, that the lord knew as little what to make of it as when it came. But, however, since it respected more than himself he had not thought fit to conceal it, and presently repaired to Whitehall, and put it into the hands of the Earl of Salisbury, the principal Secretary of State. The earl commended the lord for his care and fidelity, and told him that, though there seemed to be little in it, yet because of the reports that he had received from abroad that the Papists, this session of Parliament, would be very busy and insolent in their demands for toleration upon some prospect that had of being in a position to demand it, and also because nothing that concerned the safety of His Majesty, and the peace of his government, ought to be slighted, he would advise

with others of His Majesty's council about it. Accordingly he showed it to the Lord Chamberlain, to the Lord High Admiral, the Earls of Worcester and Northampton, and all were of the same mind with the secretary, and concluded it fit to deliver to the King at his return from Royston, when he came from hunting.

"On the King's return the earl presented him with it, and told him how it came into his hands. After reading of it the King made a pause, and then reading it again, said: 'That there seemed somewhat in it extraordinary, and what was by no means to be neglected.'

"The Earl replied: 'That it seemed to him to be written either by a madman or a fool, for who else could be guilty of saying, 'The danger is past as soon as you have burnt the letter.' For what danger could there be in that which the burning of the letter would put an end to.'

"But the King considered the smartness of the style and method what was said before—'That they should receive a terrible blow, and yet should not see who hurt them,' did conclude, as he was walking and musing in the gallery, that the danger must be sudden, and like the blowing up by gunpowder, for what else could the Parliament be in danger of?

"It was then resolved that the houses and rooms around the Parliament House should be searched, and that same evening, the Lord Chamberlain, accompanied by Lord Montague, Sir Thomas Knevet, and others, proceeded to view a house, where they found in a vault underground, great store of billets, faggots, and coal, brought there, as they were told, for the use of Mr. Piercy; and they espied Fawkes standing in a corner of the cellar, who said: 'That he was Mr. Piercy's servant, and left there by him for the keeping of the house.' Upon the naming of Piercy, Lord Montague told the Chamberlain that he suspected Piercy to be the author of the letter, and as this increased the suspicions, when it was reported by the Lord Chamberlain to the King, in the presence of the Lord Admiral, Lord Treasurer, the Earls of Worcester, Northampton and Salisbury, it was resolved that further search should be made. What was that great pile of fuel in such a house where Piercy had so little right to reside? At midnight, Sir Thomas Knevet, with a small party of armed men, repaired thither, and found Fawkes standing at the door booted and spurred, whom he at once apprehended.

"Upon him were three matches, a tinder box, and a dark lantern. The King was informed as the Privy Council, while the arch-traitor was brought to the Tower of London."

Large quantities of gunpowder were also found in the building.

"Than you very much," said the preacher, as little Georgie handed in his offering for the harvest festival. "I must call round this afternoon and thank your mother for those eight beautiful apples."

"P. please, sir," stammered Georgie, "would you m-mind thanking her for t-twelve."

## Cutting Up At School



In the early grades in school today children are taught many things that they really like to do. In fact, when they go home they like to continue the work. They like using scissors and paste pots. In the above picture four children are shown at work at Margaret Jenkins School making paper boxes. The children, from left to right, are: Ernest Unwin, Joan Simmons, Lloyd Orchard and Doris Gra.

## Uncle Ray

### Aswan Dam Controls Nile's Yearly Flood

IN ANCIENT times, Egypt had a flood each year. Today there is a yearly flood, but with a difference. The Nile does not "run wild."

Thanks to modern skill, the flood has been harnessed to a large extent. It used to come and go, flooding a few million acres of land each time.

Much of the water was saved in reservoirs, and the farmers used it to water crops during the long dry season. The flood was in that way a blessing to the people.

Late in the past century, men began to figure out a better way to handle the waters of the Nile River. "Why not build a dam," they asked, "to hold back the flood to a large extent? If we keep the water under control, we can free it more slowly, and it will provide a steady supply for crops."

That led to the building of the famous Aswan Dam. It was named for a small city near which it stands. The name of the city has two other spellings, "Assuan" and "Assouan."

Aswan Dam is far upstream in the Nile Valley. A straight-line airplane trip from Alexandria to the dam would be 550 miles long. If we follow the twists and turns of the river, the journey would be a good deal longer than that.

In 1898 the work was started, and the dam was finished four years later. It rose to a height of 362 feet.

British engineers under Sir William Willcocks planned the work and carried it out. They put up a dam which could hold back more than a 1,000,000,000 cubic yards of water!

The dam gave better control

level behind the dam rise almost to the top. This more than doubled the amount of flood water which could be held back.

### Dodos Are Extinct But Not Prehistoric

Now and then I listen to a question and answer program on the radio. Sometimes it proves very interesting. A person keeps wondering whether the right answer will be made.

Once in a while a mistake is made in counting an answer as correct. The other evening a woman was given a prize of two dollars when she said Henry VIII had "eight wives."

It is a common error to sup-

pose that old King Henry was married eight times, but the fact is different. He was married six times, not eight.

Henry's first marriage was with a Spanish woman, Catharine of Aragon. That marriage lasted 25 years. The others were short, with an average length of not much more than two years.

In another radio quiz program, a dodo was described as "a prehistoric bird." Someone else on the program (not the judge) brought up the question as to whether that was the right answer.

The dodo cannot truly be called "a prehistoric bird." It is extinct, but not prehistoric.

A prehistoric animal is one which existed before people began to write history. Dinosaurs and many kinds of ancient fish and insects lived before there were any people on earth, so they surely can be called prehistoric.

The cave bears and mammoths of olden Europe usually are called prehistoric animals. People were living in Europe at that time, but it was before the art of writing was invented.

Dodos, on the other hand, lived until long after the art of writing came to be known. History had been written down for thousands of years before the first record was made about these birds.

Records of dodos go back about 300 years. The birds used to live on two islands off the eastern coast of Africa—Mauritius and Bourbon. They had small wings but could not fly.

White persons who settled on the islands hunted dodos for food. Dogs brought by the settlers also attacked them. As a result, the birds were "killed off."

More than 200 years have passed since a living dodo has been reported. It is believed that there are no more of them, but back in my mind is the thought that maybe some day a few will be found deep in the jungles of one of the islands named.

## Who Invented Knitting?

Everywhere in Canada mothers and daughters are knitting furiously. Socks, mufflers, sweaters, balaclava helmets and cardigans assume form and shape under their flying needles, but no one ever stops to give a thought to the time when the world knew nothing about knitting. No one, in fact, knows who invented the craft, though Britain, France, Spain and Italy each claim the honor.

Knitting was known long before these countries became civilized, and is mentioned in the Bible. The fishing nets of the Pharaohs were manufactured on this principle, and in the account of the Crucifixion we are told that our Lord wore a garment "without seam, woven from the top throughout."

We know, too, that the Anglo-Saxons knitted, for our word "knit" has an Anglo-Saxon origin, being derived from "enythau," meaning threads woven together by hand.

The Scots claim to be the first knitters in Europe, and offer as proof the fact that the French knitting guilds adopted as their patron saint St. Fiacre, a native of Scotland.

## Making Lead Pencils

WHEN WE speak of a lead pencil, it is well to remember that it contains graphite, not lead. If you placed real lead in a pencil, you would have a hard time writing anything a person could read.

Graphite, on the other hand, can be used in producing clear writing. Just pass a bit of it over a piece of paper, and you will have a dark mark.

Pure graphite is made up of carbon. Diamonds also are composed of carbon. Yet graphite is called "the softest mineral," and diamonds are the hardest of all objects known to man!

Layers of graphite are found in the earth. Korea and the island of Ceylon have big supplies. Czechoslovakia, Germany, Italy and Mexico are other places which produce much graphite.

Canada and the United States have natural graphite, but not so much as the other places named. A dozen states in the United States have enough of this mineral to make it of importance.

Ways have been found to produce graphite without digging it from the ground. It can be made by treating hard coal.

Graphite is ground into a powder when it is to be placed in lead pencils. The powder is mixed with clay and water, and the mixture is ground again.

In later stages of pencil-making, most of the water is pressed out, and a kind of "dough" is pressed through holes, coming out in strings. The strings are cut to proper length and baked. Then they are encased in wood.

Another name for graphite is "black lead." This name is not a good one since true lead is a metal, and graphite is not.

### Check For Check

Three cheeky lads of the village accosted the minister and fired the question at him: "Have you heard the news?"

"No."

"The devil's dead!"

"Is that so?" replied the minister, looking at them with great compassion. "Then I must go and pray for three fatherless boys."

## Circe and the Greek Sailors' Conversion



Homer, the ancient Greek poet, told of the enchantress, Circe, who lived on an island in the Mediterranean Sea. One day (said Homer) there came to this island a band of men from the sailing vessel commanded by Odysseus, a Greek hero. Outside the palace of Circe, the sailors saw beasts, including wolves and lions. The animals were not fierce; they fawned on the visitors, as if in friendship.



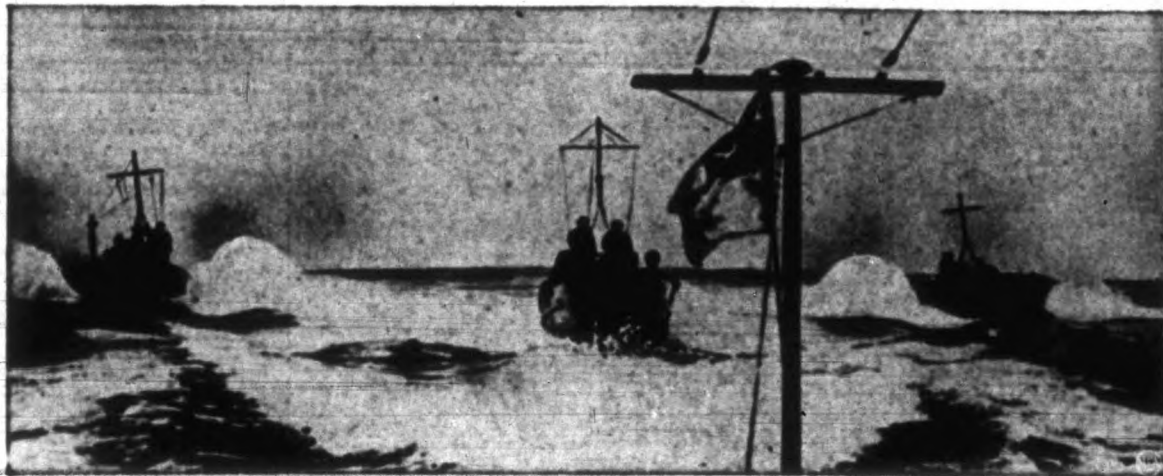
The sailors were greeted pleasantly by Circe. Little did they know that the beautiful woman had greeted other guests in the same way, but had turned them into animals! "Come into my palace," said Circe, "and you will be served with food and wine." All the visitors accepted the invitation except one. This one hid in the bushes so he could watch what what might come to pass.



After the feasting, Circe waved her wand over the sailors. One after another they changed their shape, all of them turning into hogs. Out of the palace they came, and joined the other animals. The man who had hidden in the bushes escaped this sad fate. He quickly left the scene, and made his way back to the place where the sailing vessel lay at anchor. There he gave the news to Odysseus.



## 'Torpedo Terriers'... Britain's Channel Watchdogs



While R.A.F. fighter planes resist German air attacks on England, and its bombers carry the war to German cities, the Royal Navy's tiny motor-torpedo boats maintain unceasing vigilance against a Nazi land invasion. Some of these speedy "torpedo terriers" are pictured on patrol in the choppy waters of the English Channel. Germans recently reported British speedboats were sighted in an attempted foray against Nazi-held French coast under cover of Channel fog.

## Orphans of Man-made Storm



Of all the cruel blows war hurls at the innocent, the worst has struck these small British children, whose parents have been killed in the Battle of Britain. Above, at an orphanage in "a safe country centre," they join in a prayer before dinner.



**FROM DEATH'S GRIP**—This is one of the daily feats of heroism that keeps London's morale high. Air Raid Precautions rescue squad brings young Betty Warboy back from what seemed sure death when she was caught in wreckage of London school which British censor states was blasted by Nazi bombs. She's suffering from exposure and exhaustion, but—boy, oh, boy!



**"MILITARY OBJECTIVE"**—Senseless destruction by bombs of main part of fine 18th century church occurred recently in the Empire's metropolis. Each day the Luftwaffe's targets in London include churches and hospitals. In one diocese 46 were destroyed or badly damaged in one week.



**MISSED DESTRUCTION**—Incendiary bombs and fire have gutted London's historic Holland House, but readers still trudge to its library. The famous London landmark on Kensington Road was built in 1607. Its library contains many books written by authors who once lived there, including Joseph Addison, founder of the Spectator; Sheridan, Sir Walter Scott and Lord Macaulay. Other famous residents were Oliver Cromwell and the Prince of Wales, who later became George IV.



**FERRETING OUT HITLER'S VULTURES**—An anti-aircraft predictor searches out with its sensitive sound mechanism the position of Nazi raiders in the dark overhead. Perhaps the most important single weapon of London's air defence system, the predictor, gauges enemy planes' speed, direction, and height by sound alone.



**BOMB'S STRIKE**—A German bomb tears a stripe through this unusually tall building in the southwestern section of London.



**BERLINERS PICK UP PIECES**—After raiding R.A.F. planes have gone back to England, and the "All Clear" sounds, Berlin's civilians emerge from their air-raid shelters to help clean up the damage done by British bombs. Here Berliners with brooms and bare hands load trucks with debris.

## A Speck in the Sky... Friend or Foe? Take No Chances!



Evacuated from London to the East Anglian countryside for safety, the women and children, above, spot a speck in the sky. Friend or foe? Taking no chances they quickly huddle in a thicket-sheltered roadside ditch, right. Plane was an enemy—a German who machine-gunned the road, but all escaped.



**CARRIES ON**—Hardy-looking British fisherman sets a mine on a 12-pound shell that spells ill-luck for any roving Nazi submarine before boarding his trawler for a spell of mine-sweeping, and, maybe, a little fishing on the side.